

INTERNATIONAL

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Austria	..... 6 S	Libya	..... 9 Plst.
Belgium	..... 10 S.F.	Luxembourg	..... 10 L.Fr.
Denmark	..... 10 S.F.	Morocco	..... 12 S.Dh.
France	..... 10 S.F.	Netherlands	..... 12 S.Fr.
Germany	..... 10 S.F.	Nigeria	..... 2 S.
Greece	..... 10 S.F.	Norway	..... 17 S.N.Kr.
Great Britain	..... 10 S.F.	Portugal	..... 15 S.Pis.
India	..... 10 S.F.	Spain	..... 15 S.Pis.
Iran	..... 10 S.F.	Sweden	..... 15 S.Kr.
Israel	..... 10 S.F.	Switzerland	..... 15 S.Fr.
Japan	..... 10 S.F.	Turkey	..... 15 S.L.
Lebanon	..... 10 S.F.	U.S. Military	..... 15 S.
		Yugoslavia	..... 15 S.D.

## Power Disrupts Nation as Power Workers Revolt

By John M. Lee  
Dec. 7 (NYT).—Electric power supplies were reduced in percent today as an overtime ban and work-to-rule by electric workers hit the nation harder than expected, is expected tomorrow.

## Minians Jerash Army

Dec. 7 (UPI).—Jordanian troops swept into Jerash, a town of 40,000, today, recaptured a major front line with radio announced.

These demands in a major nationalized industry confront the government with a serious challenge in its efforts to hold down wage inflation. At the same time, the disruption of electricity supply would probably strengthen public support for government attempts to curb union influence.

Political Protest  
Worse problems are expected to arise when Communist-led union militants have urged massive strikes in a political protest against the Conservative government's bill to regulate industrial relations. Participation is uncertain.

The cause of the electric power dispute is a demand by 125,000 electricity supply workers for a 25 percent to 30 percent increase in their base pay. They have rejected a management offer of a 10 percent increase, or \$4.80 a week.

Actual weekly earnings, average \$57.60. The workers say their claim is justified by better productivity and a 36,000-man reduction in their work force over the past three years.

The government remains determined, however, that the nationalized industries should set an example of restraint in wage settlements.

Over the weekend, Anthony Barber, Chancellor of the Exchequer, denouncing the "shameful and ever-increasing wave of strikes," said, "We shall take whatever steps are open to us to safeguard the supply of electricity."

Jack Jones, general secretary of the Transport and General Workers Union, one of those involved in the dispute, criticized the Tory attack as "unjustified and provocative" and warned that any use of troops to man the power stations would stir "the utmost resentment."

However, government use of troops would be difficult since the workers are not striking but simply refusing to carry out jobs beyond their normal duties. Today, the Central Electricity Generating Board at first ordered a 6 percent voltage reduction and then ordered 20 percent of the power supply disconnected at the peak morning, late afternoon and evening periods. By 8 p.m., the reduction was only 10 percent.

There is normally a power interchange with France through cable beneath the English Channel. But faults prevented its use today to feed this power-hungry nation.



TURNING A BITTER PAGE—West German Chancellor Willy Brandt (left) and Polish Premier Jozef Cyrankiewicz (at right) in Warsaw yesterday signing the bilateral treaty designed to end a quarter of a century of belligerence. Standing at center, during the ceremony, is Polish Communist party chief Wladyslaw Gomulka.

## Brandt and Polish Premier Sign Pact

By John M. Goshko and Dan Morgan  
WARSAW, Dec. 7 (WP).—Thirty-one years after Nazi Germany's attack on Poland launched history's most devastating war, the leaders of West Germany and Poland today signed a treaty designed as a first step toward reconciling their peoples.

The treaty was signed by West German Chancellor Willy Brandt and Polish Premier Jozef Cyrankiewicz in a formalized, Old World setting of glittering chandeliers and clinking champagne glasses.

But the real meaning of today's events was more aptly symbolized by a brief stop made by Mr. Brandt on his way to the signing ceremony. At a memorial to the half-million Polish Jews who died at German hands in the Warsaw ghetto, the chancellor sank to his knees and bowed his head in a spontaneous gesture of sorrow.

Only a handful of silent Poles watched this fleeting acknowledgment of the suffering imposed on this country by five years of Nazi occupation. The meager and mute crowds witnessing Mr. Brandt's movements today were evidence that the process of reconciliation has only just begun.

No one seemed more keenly aware of this than Mr. Brandt, who has dedicated his government to the search for détente with Germany's old enemies in Communist Eastern Europe.

As he said in a speech recorded this morning for broadcast on German television: "The Warsaw treaty should write an end to the suffering and sacrifice of an evil past. It should be a bridge binding the two states and peoples. It should open the way to bringing divided families back together again and make our frontiers less divisive."

He sought to match his words with deeds in several ways today. In the larger context of world affairs, this was done by the signing of his signature on a treaty that, in effect, recognizes the so-called Oder-Neisse line as Poland's western border. Thus, Mr. Brandt's government accepted as a fixed reality the loss of 40,000 square miles of former German lands in Silesia, Pomerania and East Prussia that were placed under Polish administration in 1945.

But on the personal level, Mr. Brandt's gesture at the Warsaw ghetto memorial summed up what the chancellor was trying to accomplish for West Germany in his visit here.

The setting was a stone monument located in a nondescript park surrounded by the huge, impersonal apartment blocks of rebuilt Warsaw. Slightly more than a hundred people, at least half of them newsmen and security officials, were present as Mr. Brandt's entourage drove up in a fleet of black limousines.

The chancellor, his face flushed and set like a grim mask, led a handful of German and Polish officials as far as the steps leading up to the monument. He mounted the steps behind two aides who carried a wreath of simple white flowers and laid it before the memorial from "the Jewish people to its fighters and martyrs."

## Tense Atmosphere in Madrid

By Richard Eder  
MADRID, Dec. 7 (NYT).—The Basque court-martial in Burgos, marked yesterday by accounts of torture and statements of opposition to the regime, was adjourned suddenly today for at least 24 hours.

The move added to the tense atmosphere that has built up in Madrid over the past week, fed by rumors and the inability of normally well-informed people to meet their usual government contacts or find out what was going on.

The president of the court-martial, Lt. Col. Manuel Ordovas, came in person this morning to the Burgos hotel where the defense lawyers and dozens of journalists are staying to explain the adjournment. The colonel, a trim, erect man whose severe manner in court is not lacking in an occasional touch of humor, was dressed in sport clothes for the visit—a most unusual one by the stiff standard of Spanish military protocol.

He said the adjournment was due to the illness of the legal officer at the trial, Capt. Antonio Troncoso. The lawyers tended to believe that Capt. Troncoso—who looked rather pale yesterday—might be unwell. But they suspected that the government might be considering whether it wanted to keep the trial public in view of the kind of testimony the accused are giving, or put it behind closed doors.

Living on Rumors  
If the official explanation only partly satisfied the lawyers, it did not satisfy Madrid at all, a city which is living even more than usual on rumors these days.

There were rumors of splits inside the cabinet between those who wanted to take a hard line on the court-martial and the anti-government defiance it has aroused, and those who favored a moderate course—which, up to now, seems to have prevailed.

There is a general conviction that something is going on inside the government, but very little idea of what it is.

The regime has been hit hard, and suddenly with some big challenges. There are widespread demands, coupled with intensive public demonstrations, particularly in the Basque country, that the accused in Burgos not be executed and demands from some hardliners that an example be made of them.

Problem of Kidnapping  
There is the grave problem posed by the kidnapping of Eugen Behl, 59, honorary West German consul in San Sebastian, last Tuesday.

Behl apparently is being held as a hostage for the six Burgos prisoners who face possible death sentences.

The six accused are charged with planning or carrying out the kidnapping of the ambassador to Brazil, Giovanni Enrico Bucher.

## Policy Changes Urged on Nixon By Money Chief

By Frank C. Porter  
WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 (WP).—The Nixon administration received clear warning from the nation's top monetary official today that its "classical remedies" may not be adequate to cope with the "new problem" of simultaneous inflation and unemployment.

And Federal Reserve Board chairman Arthur F. Burns offered for the first time a wide range of possible supplements to these classical remedies of fiscal (tax) and monetary (credit) policy.

Among them were compulsory arbitration of wage disputes, the easing of oil and other import quotas, lower minimum wages for teenagers, national building codes, more vigorous anti-trust enforcement, and a high-level price and wage review board as part of an "income policy."

President Nixon has rejected all appeals for an incomes policy, broadly defined as government efforts to encourage non-inflationary wage and price behavior.

Until very recently at least, Mr. Nixon has indicated a hands-off policy toward the market place and said his administration will rely on monetary and fiscal policy to combat inflation.

Thus, although Mr. Burns did not criticize administration policy directly, his remarks carried the clear implication that this policy may not be enough to deal with the current phenomenon of inflation and high unemployment existing side by side.

He did, however, praise the President for two steps that "will make a constructive contribution" to the objectives of an incomes policy. Announced in Mr. Nixon's speech Friday, these would seek to dampen a rising oil price through government action to increase the supply and proposals to curb excessive construction pay increases by reforming the industry's collective bargaining structure.

Nixon's Commitment Omitted  
Nowhere in his address in Los Angeles did Mr. Burns refer to the "commitment" Mr. Nixon said Friday he had from the Fed chairman "to provide fully for the increasing needs of the economy."

Mr. Burns did say that "the thrust of monetary and fiscal policies must be sufficiently stimulative to assure a satisfactory recovery in production and employment." But he added a caveat: "We must be careful to avoid excessive monetary expansion or unduly stimulative fiscal policies."

Some administration economists are known to feel that the Federal Reserve System must expand the money supply faster than the 5 1/2 percent annual rate so far this year if full employment is to be restored by 1973—a presidential election year.

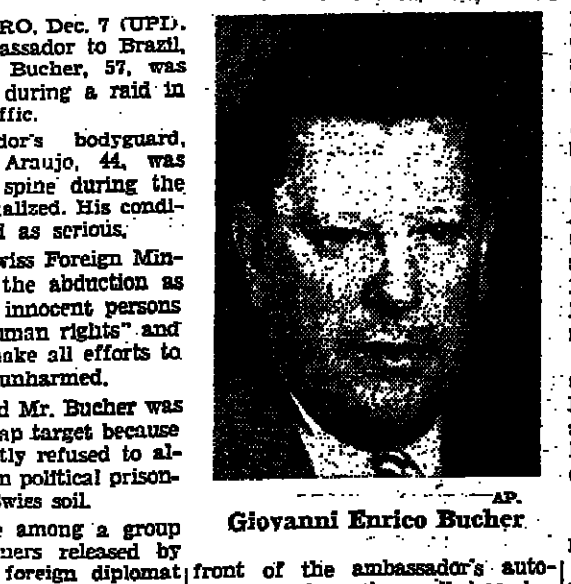
A New Problem  
Mr. Burns stated that the nation must recognize that it is dealing with a new problem—"persistent inflation in the face of substantial unemployment."

He bluntly told his listeners that monetary and fiscal policies, which can cope with either inflation by itself or with recession by itself, cannot alone "be counted on to restore full employment without at the same time releasing a new wave of inflation."

He emphasized that "we must find ways to bring an end to the pressures of costs and prices." In attacking wage settlements as a major component in the current inflation, Mr. Burns sympathized with "the frustrations of workers who have seen inflation erode the value of past wage increases." But he added that only through wage demands that are in line with productivity gains can the battle against inflation be won.

Mr. Franklin said that "Mr. Hughes was ailing and if this had set off a power struggle in his organization, 'Absolutely no way,' said Mr. Franklin. 'He's the boss—period. He's merely firing a couple' (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

## No Demands Made Yet Ambassador Kidnapped in Brazil



GIORGIO ENRICO BUCHER  
front of the ambassador's automobile and another pulled up beside it and took the diplomat away. He appeared unharmed. A fourth car followed the car with the ambassador, witnesses said.

hitting the bodyguard and the other car. However, witnesses said they heard between five and six shots.

Witnesses said one of the abductors was a blonde woman in a beige skirt and brown blouse.

They said the attackers left behind pamphlets signed by the Alliance Liberator Nacional, an urban guerrilla group, calling their action Operation Joaquim Camara Ferreira and Juarez Guimaraes.

Ferreira allegedly died of a heart attack shortly after his capture last October. He was the former aide of urban guerrilla leader Carlos Marighella, who was shot to death last year in a police ambush. Federal police refused comment.

There was no indication from police spokesmen that a police spokesman said.

However, a federal police department spokesman later said a "suspect has been taken into custody for interrogation." He identified the man as Evaristo Rodrigo Loureiro.

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## Hughes Talks to Nevada D.A., Says He's Healthy, in Control

LAS VEGAS, Dec. 7 (AP).—District Attorney George Franklin said today he has talked with Howard Hughes by telephone and the billionaire reclusive told him he was on a vacation-business trip in the Bahamas and in complete control of his industrial-financial complex.

It was a three-way conversation also involving Gov. Paul Laxalt, who said Mr. Hughes, 64, reported he was in good health and "very disturbed about speculation that he had been kidnapped or spirited away."

Mr. Franklin said that "Mr. Hughes was ailing and if this had set off a power struggle in his organization, 'Absolutely no way,' said Mr. Franklin. 'He's the boss—period. He's merely firing a couple' (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)



## Beihl Family Spokesman Says France Fails to Aid Search

By Miguel Acoca

SAN SEBASTIAN, Spain, Dec. 7 (UPI)—A spokesman for the family of kidnapped West German honorary consul Eugen Beihl, 59, accused the French government today of failing to help Spain in the search for the missing German and his militant Basque abductors.

Paul Albert Schroder, a tool manufacturer in nearby Hernani, said in Mr. Beihl's home here that he and Mr. Beihl's wife and daughter were certain that the businessman-diplomat, who suffers from a heart ailment, had been transported over the border into France. "The French government," charged Mr. Schroder, "has done absolutely nothing to help."

Mr. Schroder was confident, however, that the Spanish government would make a deal with Mr. Beihl's abductors, but he maintained that the kidnappers would first have to make their conditions for his release known.

Mr. Beihl was kidnapped last Tuesday to dramatize the court-martial of 16 Basque members of ETA, an underground Basque guerrilla organization. ETA spokesmen in Madrid and here in San Sebastian have denied Mr. Beihl was taken to France. They insist Mr. Beihl will suffer the same fate as the 16 alleged ETA nationalists on trial by court-martial in Burgos. Six of the defendants face the death penalty.

### 150 Reported Detained

Although the government has denied any arrests, labor sources reported at least 150 persons have been picked up for questioning. Most of the arrested were young people under 25.

Basque Roman Catholic priests, who have opposed the court-martial on the grounds that it is illegal, expressed fear that the repression will mount and that their attempts to mediate between the government and the Basque nationalists will fail.

"Armed repression is not the answer to the Basque problem," said a priest. "The kidnapping of Beihl was wrong, and we're trying to do what we can to obtain his release. But the government must show it is willing to understand, and that it is willing to show mercy to the 16 on trial."

Two of the 16 defendants are

priests. Three are women. The prosecution has read into the record charges by one of the priests that he and others were tortured after their arrest.

### 3d Note From Beihl Received

BURGOS, Spain, Dec. 7 (UPI)—A third note was received today from Mr. Beihl, kidnapped by Basque militants, which said he was receiving humane treatment, the West German Embassy announced.

A spokesman said Ambassador Hermann Meyer-Lindenberg received a letter from Mr. Beihl this afternoon, which also included a plea to insure the safety of his family. The letter was postmarked Friday in nearby Vitoria.

## Basque Trial Gets 24-Hour Postponement

(Continued from Page 1)

They were militants of the Basque nationalist movement ETA, a small revolutionary group which uses guerrilla tactics in its campaign for a separate Basque state in northern Spain.

### Province Is Quiet

BURGOS, Spain, Dec. 7 (Reuters)—Gulizpuzcoa province, centered on San Sebastian, which is now under a three-month state of emergency, was quiet today, informed sources said.

The sources added that apparently there were no incidents in the province and only 1,500 workers were on strike, compared with 14,000 on Saturday, the day following the Spanish government's decision to clamp a state of emergency on the northern Basque province.

In the nearby northern Basque city of Bilbao 6,000 workers failed to turn up for work today, paralyzing four factories and two ship-building yards, the sources reported. It is understood the workers do not intend to return to work until the Burgos trial has ended, the sources reported.

About 500 people—protesting at the Burgos trial—demonstrated in a square at Durango, a town near Bilbao, last night. Despite police charges, the demonstrators refused to disperse for more than an hour, sources said, and police arrested about 12 of them.

Madrid University opened today, after being shut for one week to conduct special examinations for students over 25 years of age, but classes were boycotted by a majority of students.

### Rampage in Barcelona

BARCELONA, Dec. 7 (UPI)—A crowd of about 150 persons rampaged through a fashionable Barcelona shopping district, smashing shop windows, distributing leaflets and shouting protests against the trial of the Basque nationalists. Police dispersed the crowd after about 30 minutes.

### Protests Continue in Rome

ROME, Dec. 7 (UPI)—Youths protesting the trial of 16 Basque nationalists in Burgos battled police with firebombs, sticks and stones in the heart of Rome tonight.

Police detained a number of persons and used tear gas and nightsticks to break up the crowd. First reports mentioned no injuries.

### Shots at Embassy in London

LONDON, Dec. 7 (AP)—Shots were fired at the Spanish Embassy in downtown London, an embassy spokesman disclosed today.

First news of the shooting, which was unreported in the British press, came in a hand-printed note to the Associated Press this morning claiming the embassy was machine-gunned Thursday.

### Cardinal Warns Spain on Basques

MUNICH, Dec. 7 (AP)—Julius Cardinal Doepfner, archbishop of Munich and Freising, has cautioned Spanish authorities against exacting death penalties in the trial of 16 Basque separatists at Burgos.

Cardinal Doepfner, who is chairman of the West German bishops' conference, said in a letter to the Spanish Justice Ministry that death sentences would "unusually burden" relations between the German public and Spain.

Cardinal Doepfner also urged adoption of special emergency legislation providing for trial of the 16 by a civilian court rather than by court-martial.

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## Soviet Party's 24th Congress Set for Spring

Delay May Involve Leadership Crisis

By Anthony Astrachan

MOSCOW, Dec. 7 (UPI)—The Soviet Communist party's Central Committee decided today at a plenary session that the party's 24th congress, a year overdue, will begin on March 30.

Party leader Leonid Brezhnev spoke at the plenum. Tass gave no details of his speech, but observers thought it likely that he made a progress report on the economy and perhaps on foreign affairs.

Except for last week's NATO meeting, which rebuffed Russian efforts for a European security conference, recent events in Europe, Africa, Asia and Latin America are apt to look like successes from the Kremlin viewpoint.

### Leadership Rumors

The Soviet leadership is aging, and rumors had it that the 24th congress was delayed because Mr. Brezhnev, Premier Alexei Kosygin or other elders might be dropped. Last July 13 the Central Committee met and its report said that Mr. Brezhnev would deliver the main party report at the next congress and that Premier Kosygin would deliver the report on the new five-year plan. These announcements seemed to dispose of rumors of either's departure.

Some veteran Moscow observers, however, thought it possible that Mr. Kosygin, 66, had actually wanted to retire this year but that the Politburo could not agree on his successor. Articles in the party press suggesting that collective leadership has its limits have been taken to mean that Mr. Brezhnev would like to combine the top party and state jobs, as did Josef Stalin and Nikita Khrushchev, but there is no solid evidence.

According to precedent, another Central Committee plenum will be held before the party congress to approve the basic decisions of the new five-year plan.

## Bonn-Warsaw Pact Signed

(Continued from Page 1)

understanding—were toasting each other with champagne.

### Germans See a Need

COLOGNE, Dec. 7 (AP)—Fifty-two percent of West Germans polled during the last four days considered signing of the Bonn-Warsaw treaty necessary, Cologne television station WDR said today.

The poll of 1,471 West Germans disclosed that 39 percent thought the treaty came too soon and 14 percent said it was overdue.

Asked whether they consider the treaty to be the start of Polish-German reconciliation, 78 percent replied yes.

### Washington Pleased

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 (AP)—The State Department today expressed satisfaction with the West German-Polish treaty for normalization of relations.

The department repeated its statement of Nov. 18 that the pact was first initiated by the countries' foreign ministers—that it was confident the treaty would "help eliminate sources of tension in Europe."

### London Approves

LONDON, Dec. 7 (Reuters)—British officials expressed pleasure at the signing of the treaty in Warsaw today.

In the House of Commons, Foreign Secretary Alec Douglas-Home said the British government was glad the matter of the Oder-Neisse line was settled. "We now want a response from the East German government," Sir Alec said of Bonn's Ostpolitik approach toward the East.

### Ford Gives UAW Contract Similar To GM Settlement

DETROIT, Dec. 7 (UPI)—Ford Motor Co. and the United Auto Workers reached agreement today on a new three-year contract to cover 166,000 workers after bargaining for more than 27 hours, thereby avoiding a second crippling auto industry strike this year.

Details of the tentative agreement were not announced pending a meeting of the UAW Ford Council at 9:30 a.m. tomorrow.

But it was known the agreement was virtually identical to the one the union reached with General Motors Corp. after a 57-day strike.

That pact gave the union's GM workers an average 31 cents per hour pay increase in the first year and 3 percent boosts in the second and third years.

Under that agreement, UAW members who formerly made about \$9,000 a year will be getting between \$12,000 and \$13,000 in the final year of the pact.

It was estimated the pact will cost Ford \$1.2 billion over three years in wages alone. In an unexpected move earlier, the union decided to extend tonight's midnight strike deadline.

### Cholera in Ghana

ACCRA, Ghana, Dec. 7 (UPI)—The Health Ministry said today 13 persons have died and another 100 have been afflicted in a cholera outbreak in three fishing villages on the east coast.



**SWEATING IT OUT**—A wounded Cambodian soldier mops his head as he and his buddy crouch in a foxhole during an ambush by North Vietnamese near Shomut. The ambush took place as Cambodian forces tried to open a route to Kompong Cham.

## Testimony In Calley Trial

(Continued from Page 1)

screaming women and children at a trail intersection just south of the village.

Mr. Sledge said that he and Lt. Calley went to the intersection and found 30 to 40 "women and children and maybe a few old men standing and squatting" there.

He said Lt. Calley asked the group whether they were Viet Cong and got a negative reply and then told Sgt. Meadlo to wait there and "started walking off."

As he accompanied Lt. Calley away, Mr. Sledge said, Pfc. Meadlo "started shouting into the people" from about ten feet.

"I saw a few start falling, and then I turned my head," Mr. Sledge said. "I looked at it only a second."

He said he heard screaming from the group at the intersection, but he did not look back and he accompanied Lt. Calley across a paddy to the east and came to the ditch where Sgt. Mitchell and other soldiers were standing with the second group of "20 to 30 women, children and a few old men standing in a bunch."

### Surprise Witness

Besides Mr. Sledge, the government produced a surprise witness today, who testified that Lt. Calley fired for an hour into several groups of people in a My Lai drainage ditch and once shot point-blank a young Vietnamese woman who was trying to give herself up.

The witness, Thomas Turner, 24, said the young woman was approximately 15 feet away and "had her hands raised." Lt. Calley, he testified, "shot her several times in the chest."

Mr. Turner testified he watched as several groups of Vietnamese civilians were marched up and placed in the ditch during a period of "approximately an hour." He said he watched Lt. Calley and Sgt. Paul D. Meadlo pour semi-automatic and automatic fire into the ditch, where he testified a total of between 50 and 100 civilians were placed.

The defense objected that this was testimony not included in the government's bill of particulars and asked for a mistrial. There was no immediate decision, pending a private reading of testimony given for the defense by Mr. Turner at the court-martial in which Sgt. Mitchell was acquitted on charges of assault with intent to murder 30 persons at My Lai.

The prosecution has said it will rest the Army's case against Lt. Calley by Wednesday or Thursday at the latest, and possibly earlier.

### Dum Dum Bullets

FT. BENNING, Ga., Dec. 7 (AP)—The first witness of the day was Charles D. Lane, assistant chief pathologist at Dwight Artery Hospital at Ft. Belvoir, Va., called by the prosecution, who testified on pictures of a group of Vietnamese. He said "the rather awkward and unnatural positioning of the individuals" in the photograph showed they were dead.

Under cross-examination, defense lawyer Maj. Kenneth Raby, asked the pathologist whether the M-16 rifle bullets used by American soldiers resemble dum dum bullets, outlawed since before World War I by the Geneva Convention.

Maj. Lane was asked, "Is there any difference between the M-16 weapon and the dum dum bullets?" "It's never seen a wound by a missile called a dum dum bullet," Maj. Lane said.

"In your best medical opinion, would there be any difference?" "I doubt there would be any difference, or very little difference," Maj. Lane said.

### Romanian Airliner Crashes; 18 Killed

BUCHAREST, Dec. 7 (AP)—An airliner of the Romanian Tarom Airline flying from Tel Aviv to Bucharest crashed today near Constanta, killing 18 of the 27 passengers and crew aboard, the news agency agencies reported.

Three survivors, including three Israelis, were hospitalized. The agency said because of bad weather at the Bucharest airport, the British-built plane was diverted to the Constanta Airport.

## House, 347-15, Lauds Raiders Who Tried to Liberate POWs

(Continued from Page 1)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 (AP)—The House of Representatives today in a resolution lauded the soldiers who made the raid was not the question. He said the resolution went beyond that to praise the "official command" as well.

"The question," he said, "is whether by approving this broad resolution we want to give encouragement to the Pentagon to try the same thing again."

Rep. Leggett said he was concerned that further raids on POW camps would stop the winding down of the Vietnam war and escalate it.

But chairman L. Mendel Rivers, D., S.C., of the House Armed Services Committee, which reported out the resolution, said it "honors the bravery of the men who participated in one of the most daring raids in the history of all time."

Rep. Rivers also said it should tell the world the House's concern over Hanoi's treatment of prisoners of war.

The resolution commends "the official command, officers and men involved... (in the raid) for the courage they displayed in this hazardous and humanitarian undertaking which has lifted the hopes and spirits of our brave men imprisoned and fighting, as well as Americans everywhere."

### Terminate Them

Mr. Hughes also was quoted as saying: "I gave the proper instructions to the proper persons to terminate them."

Gov. Lamont agreed that Mr. Hughes confirmed personally ordering the firing of the M48 tank and Mr. Hooper. The governor said there was no doubt about the authenticity of the talk with Mr. Hughes.

Mr. Franklin said Mr. Hughes also rejected reports that he was somehow spirited away from his penthouse. Mr. Hughes told him "intended to go on vacation 14 months ago and will return soon to Las Vegas and spend the rest of my life there." Mr. Hughes did not elaborate on how soon he planned to return.

### Arrived Nov. 28

PARADISE ISLAND, The Bahamas, Dec. 7 (UPI)—Howard Hughes is in the Bahamas, either in the Britannia Beach Hotel here or in the Emerald Beach Hotel, across the bridge in Nassau, where he used to maintain a suite.

From a number of sources, it has been determined that Mr. Hughes arrived here late in the evening of Nov. 28 aboard his private four-engine Lockheed jet.

### Thalidomide Trial Defense Asks End Without a Verdict

ALSDORF, West Germany, Dec. 7 (AP)—The defense moved today to end the Thalidomide drug trial without a verdict as to whether the drug and the men who brought it on the market were to blame for the malformation of thousands of infants.

Defense counsel Guenther Doerr said he was making the motion on grounds of public interest and the rights of the five defendants to a speedy trial.

Mr. Doerr said that after 6 1/2 years of investigation and 3 1/2 years of what he called a monster trial, "no prognosis is possible as to when this proceeding can end."

Five past and present officials and scientists of Chemie Grünenthal have been on trial for manslaughter in this longest criminal trial in German history. Case against three others were suspended because of illness. Another defendant died.

### Ceausescu in Morocco

RABAT, Dec. 7 (Reuters)—President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania arrived here today for a five-day visit as guest of King Hassan. He is the first Romanian chief of state to visit Morocco.

## Cambodian Battalion's Return Silent—It May Be Wiped Out

PHNOM PENH, Dec. 7 (AP)—

A Cambodian battalion which suffered severe losses in fighting yesterday could not be contacted by the high command today, and a spokesman said the unit and the district headquarters it was defending may have been lost though the silence could be due to radio failure.

The battalion was protecting the district headquarters of Preah Chikang, 32 miles northeast of Phnom Penh and near Kompong Cham.

Fighter-bombers attempting to drive back the Communists around the town have not been able to raise the battalion by radio since late yesterday, when it reported heavy losses to its own men as well as to attacking Viet Cong and North Vietnamese troops.

The government has been unable to resupply the embattled district headquarters or evacuate casualties, the spokesman said, because mechanical failures have grounded all the helicopters.

The Red assault on Preah Chikang began Saturday night with a mortar barrage, then Cambodian fighter-bombers were called in against attacking ground troops.

In Phnom Penh, terrorists made a grenade and pistol attack today on an army headquarters in the heart of the capital, apparently trying to kill some high-ranking officers. Seven persons were reported wounded, including two soldiers. A military spokesman said three terrorists—including a Viet Cong—were captured.

Little Vietnam Action Little action was reported in South Vietnam, but there was other fighting in Cambodia east and west of Phnom Penh.

U.S. Stratoforces based in Thailand dropped bombs over North Vietnamese supply routes in northern Cambodia yesterday, attempting to slow down the Communist offensive. The U.S. command in Saigon said, "Other P-51s have been in the air for a number of intensive bombing of the Ho Chi Minh Trail through Laos."

### Captured TV Man Back

Yosep Lee, a South Korean television cameraman, returned to Phnom Penh today after two weeks of captivity and said he had heard nothing about the fate of 17 journalists missing in Cambodia.

Mr. Lee, 37, told a news conference that North Vietnamese troops released him yesterday near Poy Tolum, on Route Seven, 45 miles northeast of Phnom Penh.

### Pentagon Reports Four Soviet Ships Near Cuban Area

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 (AP)—Four Russian ships, including a submarine and guided missile frigate, were reported by the Defense Department today to be near Cuban waters, apparently heading for Havana.

Moscow had announced last weekend that the ships would sail on Cuban ports in the third Caribbean visit this year by Russian naval vessels.

Pentagon spokesman Jerry W. Friedman said the submarine was diesel-powered and not equipped to fire missiles.

Mr. Friedman also disclosed that two Russian Tu-95 Bear aircraft flew non-stop from the Soviet Union and landed in Havana last Thursday.

Similar flights of Tu-95s, which are basically long-range bombers, visited Cuba on three previous occasions this year.

### Swiss Envoy Is Kidnapped

(Continued from Page 1)

the police who the kidnappers were or their purpose in seizing the ambassador.

The kidnapping was the fourth of a foreign diplomat in Brazil. In September, 1969, U.S. Ambassador C. Burke Elbrick was kidnapped and later exchanged for 15 political prisoners.

Last March, the Japanese consul in Sao Paulo was kidnapped and exchanged for five prisoners, and in June, the West German ambassador was seized and exchanged for 40 political prisoners.

### Swiss President Shocked

BERN, Dec. 7 (AP)—Swiss President Hans Peter Tschudi tonight expressed shock and indignation at Mr. Bucher's kidnapping.

Mr. Tschudi said the Swiss government has asked Brazilian authorities to do everything to "find and liberate the diplomat, safe and well."

Mr. Bucher, a 37-year-old bachelor, took over the Rio de Janeiro post in 1966 following a four-year assignment as ambassador to Nigeria.

He is a son of one of Switzerland's biggest hotel owner dynasties and joined the Swiss foreign service in 1942. Other foreign-service posts included East Africa and India.

The kidnapping of the Swiss ambassador was the 18th involving diplomats and dignitaries during the last 15 months.

Of the 18, three have been killed, one attempt was foiled and one victim escaped.

### Copter Injures Man

LONDON, Dec. 7 (Reuters)—A man's right leg was severed by a helicopter rotor blade at a South London hospital today. The 40-year-old man was flying a helicopter down when the tail rotor spun off and struck him at high speed.

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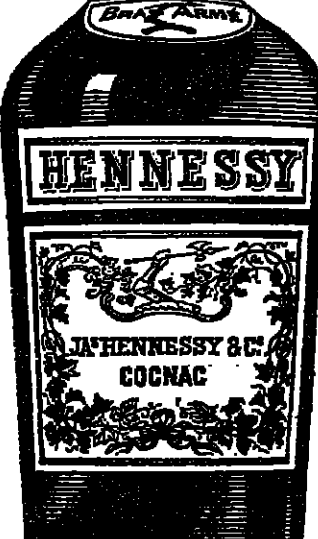
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## Hickel Faults White House On Tactics During Campaign

By Peter Braestrup

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 (WP).—In his first public appearance since he was fired as secretary of the interior, Walter J. Hickel condemned this fall's White House campaign tactics, and said he would oppose similar tactics in 1972.

"Even if we were to have gained four or five more (Senate)

## Burger Seeks Fewer Pleas To High Court

By Ronald J. Ostrow

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Chief Justice Warren E. Burger has called for a limitation on the number of cases that can be appealed to the Supreme Court to prevent the tribunal from breaking down.

In his strongest statement yet on changing the judicial system, Justice Burger warned that "long before" 1980 the Supreme Court's work either will break down or so deteriorate in quality that the court will no longer be fulfilling its historic role.

"I'm not sure what the solution is, but we must do something—and do it very, very soon," he said in a copyrighted interview in U.S. News and World Report, published today.

### Size of Juries

Last month, Justice Burger suggested the possibility of eliminating or reducing the size of juries in civil cases as a means of saving time and money, a proposal he reiterated in the interview.

Justice Burger also proposed that state and federal courts be relieved of "a great many matters traditionally handled" by them.

"There is a broad and serious social question whether such things as divorce, child custody, adoptions, receiverships, various other matters of that kind belong in the courts at all," Justice Burger said.

He questioned also whether courts should be the instruments for dealing with the chronic alcoholic, the narcotic addict and the serious mental patient.

He said he did not know how such problems could be handled outside the courtroom without impinging on constitutional rights. "I say simply that it must be studied," he said.

Justice Burger said 4,400 cases have been filed with the Supreme Court this year—more than four times the volume in 1940. In 1975, the total is projected at 5,629. For 1980, the forecast is 7,182 cases.

Asked how to avert the judicial crisis, Justice Burger said, "The entire jurisdiction of the Supreme Court should be carefully studied."

He cited as an example the current provision allowing decisions of a three-judge federal court to be appealed directly to the Supreme Court. Three-judge district courts are empowered to decide questions that are constitutional in scope—whether, for example, a law violates a constitutional guarantee.

"These cases are an enormous burden in some circuits and a burden on the Supreme Court," he said. "Few cases, except in limited emergencies, should ever go directly to the Supreme Court from a federal district court. Cases should go through the courts of appeal."

Justice Burger did not explain how routing such appeals through the circuit courts would substantially lessen the Supreme Court's workload. Presumably he would expect that many of the losing sides in the appeals courts would decide not to continue their legal battle.

The theory behind permitting direct appeal from three-judge courts was that the constitutional questions decided by them could unsettle the state of the law to such a degree that early Supreme Court review would be beneficial.

Justice Burger said the Supreme Court reviews over 4,000 cases a year and hears arguments in 150 to 160. "Some screening process must take this crushing burden off nine men and spread it over a greater number in other courts," he said.

Los Angeles Times

seats, (with) the attitude we had in this last election, we would have lost. I think the American people want hope... I think they want to see someone in Washington cares," Mr. Hickel said.

The 51-year-old former Republican governor of Alaska and self-made millionaire was polite but not apologetic yesterday as he described his Nov. 25 dismissal by President Nixon on CBS's "Face the Nation."

"Well, I don't know why I was fired except (for) what the President and basically Ron Ziegler (the White House press secretary) said... there was a lack of mutual confidence. Of course, mutual means both..."

"We didn't get into specifics of why I was fired. I didn't plead my case. I stated my case. I wanted to stand on my record. I thought the record was good. I thought it was acceptable not only to the American people, but to the administration, and I was really doing the job that I thought I was hired to do."

Mr. Hickel's nomination last year was at first opposed by conservationist groups, who later cheered him on as he played an aggressive free-wheeling role on pollution and other issues as secretary of the interior.

By most accounts, what first soured Mr. Hickel's relations with the White House was his much-publicized letter to the President last May which expressed sympathy with the college youths who were then widely protesting the Cambodian incursions.

Thereafter, Mr. Hickel was repeatedly snubbed by the White House and kept away from the President. Mr. Hickel in turn began to let his unhappiness with White House aides be known. On Nov. 23, on CBS television, Mr. Hickel said that "if I go away, I'm going away with an arrow in my heart and not a bullet in my back."

Billboards and Whales  
Yesterday, Mr. Hickel said that he had never been criticized by the President for his actions on conservation. But he noted that "a basic difference" over policy had existed between him and Frederick Russell, now acting interior secretary, over banning billboards from public lands and the protection of whales.

"If they (his successors) change that direction," Mr. Hickel said, "it will show that they didn't like the direction we were going, but I'm convinced that the American public and government as such has to... face those kinds of problems... talking alone won't do it."

As for his own style at the Department of Interior, Mr. Hickel recalled, "One of my problems might have been that I was literally setting policy, but I was doing that (because of) the lack of direction (from) people making a decision."

His strongest attack was against the abrupt firing—in Mr. Hickel's absence—of six of his top interior aides two days after Mr. Hickel's dismissal. All six were told to clear out by day's end by a White House aide, Frederick V. Malek.

That move, Mr. Hickel said, "was beyond my comprehension. I've said many times (since) that had I been there physically I would have not allowed it to happen."

**N.Y. Hit by Strike  
Of 36,000 Cabbies**  
NEW YORK, Dec. 7 (AP).—The great scramble began today for the full effect of a strike by 36,000 New York taxicab drivers hit the city, forcing the 800,000 cab passengers of an average weekday to seek alternative means of transport.

And there was little to cheer them as they queued for buses, crowded on subways or simply walked in the freezing cold. Mediator Vincent D. McDonnell said he saw no cause for "high optimism" in the negotiations. The strike was called Friday at midnight, taking over 11,500 cabs off the streets.

The drivers, who have averaged about \$150 a week, are seeking increases that would bring them in line with city bus and subway employees, who earn \$174 to \$200 a week.

Mr. Erevster said students were appalled by the recent elections, partially because politicians turned to huckster techniques to influence voters.

The campaign speeches by Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew "raised a stench," Mr. Brewster said, "which would make the traditional red herring smell like a rose."

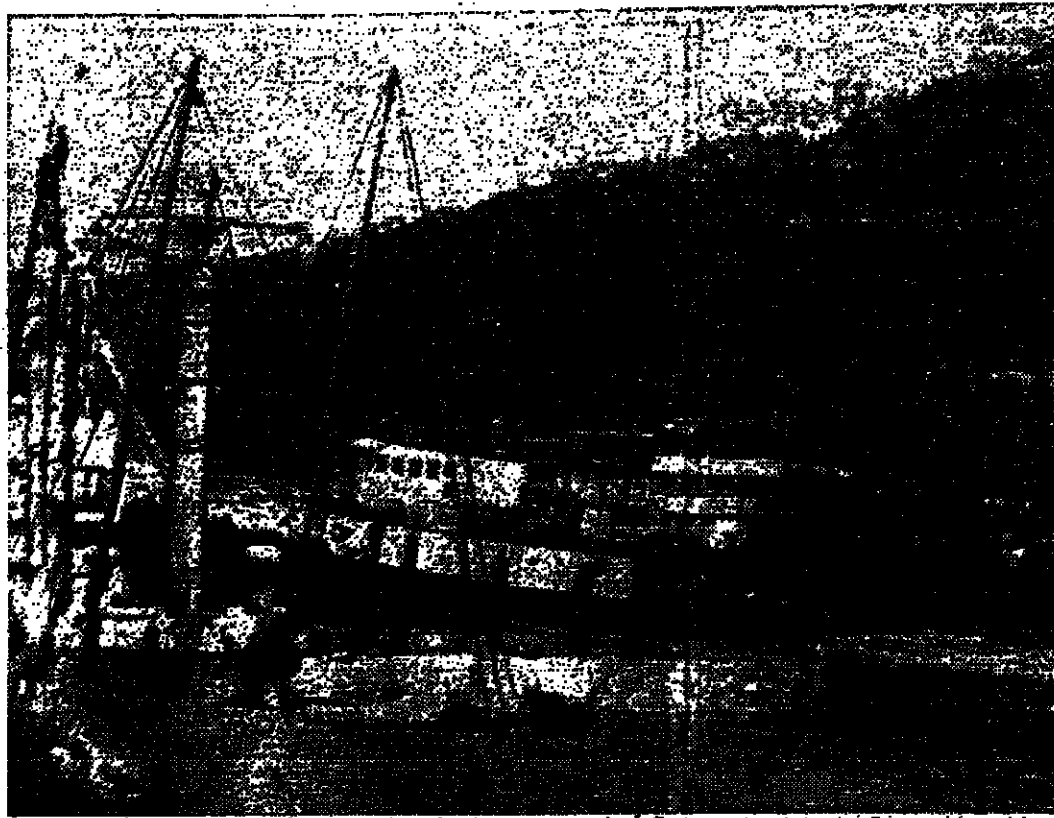
"There was nowhere any willingness to grapple with the challenge of balancing the claims of justice with the claims of order."

"What they (the students) cannot abide," the president said, "is the use of this one false issue as a decoy with which to divert attention from the unfinished business of the republic."

**Lynch Sets Talk  
To Parliament**  
DUBLIN, Dec. 7 (AP).—Prime Minister Jack Lynch will go before parliament Wednesday to explain his decision to restore government powers of internment without trial.

Mr. Lynch invoked these powers Friday in a statement charging that a secret armed conspiracy planned political kidnappings, bank raids and perhaps murder.

The action was believed mainly aimed at the fanatically nationalist Sinn Féin (Free Ireland) movement, a splinter group of the outlawed Irish Republican Army. No one was yet known to have been arrested.



**SURFACE PROBLEM**—A tugboat stands by in the Gaillard Cut of the Panama Canal, ready for immediate action to help the stricken Sian Yung, a Nationalist Chinese freighter, which sank in the big ditch. Regular traffic in the canal wasn't interrupted.

## Two Yale Gifts Total \$17 Million; Beinecke, Arthur Watson Donors

NEW HAVEN, Dec. 7 (NYT).—Yale University, one of the many educational institutions facing a major financial crisis, received help yesterday in the form of a \$15,348,000 gift from the estate of one alumnus and a \$1,917,000 gift from another alumnus.

The \$15,348,000 bequest, the largest single financial gift that Yale has received in a decade, came from the late Edwin J. Beinecke of Greenwich, Conn., who died last January. Previous gifts from Mr. Beinecke and two brothers of his helped make possible Yale's Beinecke Rare Book and Manuscript Library.

The other gift announced today was from Arthur K. Watson, a university trustee and former chairman of the board of the International Business Machines World Trade Corp., who is now U.S. Ambassador to France. Yale had an operating deficit of \$1.8 million last year.

The \$17,265,000 will be used to buy books, build additional housing facilities for graduate and professional students, and for other purposes. The gifts follow one of \$15 million announced in August from John Hay Whitney which was earmarked for undergraduate housing construction.

Mr. Beinecke, a member of Yale's class of 1907, retired as chairman of the Sperry & Hutchinson Co. in 1966. Sperry & Hutchinson is a diversified company that is best known for its S & H Green stamps.

Mr. Watson, who was graduated from Yale in 1942, made previous gifts to the university totaling \$4.7 million, including a \$1 million endowment for the Arnold Wolfers Professorship in international affairs.

**Rockefeller Fund Gift Rejected**  
AMHERST, Mass., Dec. 7 (AP).—A \$25,000 no-strings-attached gift from the John D. Rockefeller Fund has been rejected by five western Massachusetts educational institutions after the Rockefeller family was satirized in a play for alleged "imperialist" activities.

The gift was offered Sunday by John D. Rockefeller 3d to Hampshire, Amherst, Mount Holyoke and Smith Colleges and to the University of Massachusetts.

Mr. Rockefeller said the money was to be used to set up a student-run nonprofit corporation to tackle problems of concern in the Connecticut Valley—from pollution to public transportation.

**Brewster Says Campus Quiet  
Reflects a 'Monumental Scorn'**  
BOSTON, Dec. 7 (AP).—Yale University president Kingman Brewster Jr. says the quiet on college campuses this fall is evidence of "a sad scorn, a monumental process for the way the political process has been exploited by the hucksters."

"It would be entirely wrong to suppose that the present student mood is one of satisfaction," Mr. Brewster said last night in an address to the Ford Hall Forum.

"I think it is a good thing," he said, "that many students have learned Weathermen begot Minutemen and the rhetoric of Abbie and Jerry begets the counter rhetoric of John and Martha."

**Huckster Techniques**  
The references were to Yippie leaders Abbie Hoffman and Jerry Rubin and to U.S. Attorney General John Mitchell and his wife.

Mr. Brewster said students were appalled by the recent elections, partially because politicians turned to huckster techniques to influence voters.

The campaign speeches by Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew "raised a stench," Mr. Brewster said, "which would make the traditional red herring smell like a rose."

"There was nowhere any willingness to grapple with the challenge of balancing the claims of justice with the claims of order."

"What they (the students) cannot abide," the president said, "is the use of this one false issue as a decoy with which to divert attention from the unfinished business of the republic."

**Ethel Kennedy  
Carries Candle  
In Chavez March**

SALINAS, Calif., Dec. 7 (UPI).—Ethel Kennedy marched a quarter-mile in a candlelight parade to an outdoor mass which was celebrated Sunday night outside the jail holding Cesar Chavez, farm labor leader who has called a lettuce strike here.

The widow of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy ignored taunts and profanity by anti-Chavez pickets to enter the Monterey County jail and talk for 15 minutes to Mr. Chavez through a glass partition.

Calls of "Ethel, go home" rose as she walked into the jail with her husband's portrait and her bodyguard, Rafer Johnson, former Olympic decathlon champion. Wearing a navy blue pants-suit and a white turtleneck sweater, she left the jail by a rear door at the suggestion of deputies.

Between 3,000 and 4,000 members of Mr. Chavez's organizing committee attended the mass held before an altar on a dirt road. Across the street, shouting "Reds, go home," were 150 members of a Salinas citizens' committee which opposes the strike.

**Group Wants  
'Apollo' Program  
Against Cancer**  
WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 (NYT).—Prominent scientists, physicians, businessmen and labor leaders Friday urged Congress to mount a multimillion-dollar federal cancer crusade similar to the Manhattan and Apollo projects.

In reporting back to the Senate Committee on Labor and Welfare, which appointed it, the 56-member group recommended the creation of a semi-autonomous national cancer authority to undertake the effort to conquer cancer in much the same manner that the National Aeronautics and Space Administration was set up to reach the moon.

Members of the group said they felt that some \$6 billion would be needed during this decade alone to bring about the scientific breakthroughs that would conquer the disease.

"It's not that we can't conquer the cancer," said Bernice M. Baruch, chairman of the group, "but we can't conquer it if we don't have a national program to do it."

## Lisbon Der UN Panel's Guinea Da

Says It Merely Re  
Conakry's Versio

LISBON, Dec. 7 (AP).—Portuguese government today rejected the conclusion of a UN investigating commissioning Portugal for the recent on the Republic of Guinea.

A communiqué issued by the Foreign Ministry said, "The Portuguese government is completely clear that the commission's report is in no way acceptable to the most elementary principles."

"The commission's report recent events in the Republic of Guinea was unilaterally imposed on the Portuguese government opportunity to refute it mentioned."

**'Official Version'**  
The communiqué said of the commission's restriction on prisoners in Conakry capital, and Kin leading nothing but the government's official version of the facts.

All other testimonies presented to the commission came from members of African and other countries whose viewpoints subject concerning Port well known," the communiqué said.

The witness presented to the commission in Conakry Juanjo Lopez, a deserter from the neighboring colony of Guinea, charged of murder.

**Gen. Power  
Dies; Led Air  
Blow at Tokyo**

FALM SPRINGS, Calif., Dec. 7 (Reuters).—Gen. Thomas Power, 69, retired commander in chief of the U.S. Strategic Air Command and a World War II bomber veteran, died at his home here early today.

Gen. Power headed the command from 1967 to late 1969, when he retired.

He supervised the development of a purely bomber force into the world's most powerful missile-deploying military force at the time he left the service.

Gen. Power was in World War II as a top officer of the Army 8th Air Force in Britain and later as second in command of the 30th Air Force, which carried the war to the Japanese home islands.

Gen. Power planned and led the wartime fire-bomb raids on Tokyo which wiped out large sections of the city.

**Fred Stewart**  
NEW YORK, Dec. 7 (NYT).—Fred Stewart, 64, an actor and director, died Saturday.

Over the years he was associated as an actor, producer or director with the Actors Repertory Theater, the Group Theater, the Theater Guild, the Mercury Theater, the Federal Theater, and most notably the Actors Studio, of which he was a founder.

**Wilson L. Townsend**  
WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 (NYT).—Wilson L. Townsend, 80, a retired general counsel for the Export-Import Bank and a former member of the bank's board of directors, died Friday after suffering a heart attack at his home.

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In Chavez March**

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**Group Wants  
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## President Decries View Commercial TV on Way Out

By Jack Gould

NEW YORK, Dec. 7 (NYT).—President Richard M. Nixon, president of the Broadcasting Co., today interoffice memorandum he decries suggestions that commercial television is "a dying institution that has prime and is on the way out."

In an interview yesterday, Mr. Goodman went beyond the memorandum to discuss without reservation rumors of a deep slash in employment at NBC before Jan. 1.

Mr. Goodman said that, with the uncertain economic conditions expected in 1971, every industry is reviewing the standards of employee productivity, and that NBC is no exception. Normal employment reduction through retirements, resignations and deaths might account for a gradual cutback in the payroll, he said. If studies show that one employee could efficiently perform work now done by two or more, Mr. Goodman said, no executive could blindly promise an indefinite ban on layoffs.

Mr. Goodman's memorandum does not mention the loss of cigarette advertising after Jan. 1, or the rule by the Federal Communications Commission that the networks will have to return a half-hour every weekday night, beginning in the fall, to their affiliated stations and, in some instances, an additional half-hour on Sunday evenings.

Last week, NBC formally withdrew from a legal test of the FCC's "one-third" rule. This left only the Columbia Broadcasting System as an appellant. If either the court or the FCC reverses the restriction, NBC has told its affiliated stations, it will restore its present schedule of programming.

### Child Dies

NEW YORK, Dec. 7 (Reuters).—The 11-month-old daughter of the late state, Maj. Gen. Brown, has died of a heart attack, it was announced. The official announcement of the 11-day-old baby died Friday.

## EEC Reports Vatican Gets No Tax Break

Italy Tries to Collect  
Levies for Five Years

BRUSSELS, Tuesday, Dec. 8 (AP).—The Vatican no longer gets tax privileges for its investment in Italian business, the European Common Market said today.

Moreover, it added, the Italian government is trying to collect back taxes—with interest—for the years 1963-1968.

The statement was made in a written reply to Ernest Gilme, a Belgian Socialist member of the European Parliament. It was drafted by the Common Market Executive Commission, whose president is an Italian, Franco Maria Malfatti.

Mr. Gilme recalled reports over the past year that Gulf and Western Industries, an American conglomerate, had taken over nearly all of a Vatican majority interest in a real estate firm called Immobiliare. Mr. Gilme said this firm owns, among other properties, a good part of the Champs-Elysees, in Paris, the Watergate Project in Washington, a big hotel (Chilton) in Rome, and office buildings in Montreal and Mexico.

The reason for the take-over, according to Mr. Gilme, was said

### In the Ocean

MOSCOW, Dec. 7 (AP).—Soviet oceanologists have determined that the Atlantic Ocean contains 206.8 million cubic miles of water, Tass news agency reported last week. This estimate is 6.2 million cubic miles higher than previous guesses.

## 10-Minute 'Quickie' Abortions Used in British Experiments

LONDON, Dec. 7 (UPI).—British doctors have begun experiments with an abortion technique that takes ten minutes and leaves the patient well enough to walk away moments later.

At least three girls have had pregnancies terminated with the "quickie" technique in two health service hospitals in recent weeks. Abortion is legal in Britain.

"It is uncomfortable for the patient but no more so than having a tooth filled without anesthetic," said one of the doctors who has used the new method.

It involves the use of a specially built plastic scraper developed in the United States. More "quickie" abortions are planned by doctors trying to convince the rest of the British medical profession that the technique is safe.

"This method could revolutionize our present abortion situation, opening the possibility of the out-patient clinic approach," the medical secretary of the International Planned Parenthood Federation, Dr. Malcolm Potts, said.

Doctors who have used the method say it is possible for girls to go to work in the morning, have an abortion at lunchtime and be back at work in the afternoon.

to be the fear that the Vatican would be deprived of tax advantages in Italy. He asked if it were true that the Vatican has such advantages and if so, if they were compatible with the treaty setting up the Common Market—which calls for equal rights in competition and sets up rules for government subsidy of business.

The commission replied with an account of what happened between the Vatican and the Italian government after Italy in 1962 enacted a 30 percent tax on dividends deductible at the source.

In the following year, the commission said, the Italian government told the Vatican that it would not apply the tax to Church investments, because of the agreement signed with the Vatican by Mussolini in 1929. It introduced a bill in the Italian parliament to give this decision the force of law.

Meanwhile, the tax was not collected. But the bill was never debated. In 1968, when parliament was dissolved, the bill expired with it. The

new government decided against introducing it again.

Moreover, it sent a note to the Holy See that it would not only withhold future taxes at the source, but would demand payment for the years 1963-1968.

"It may thus be concluded," said the commission, "that there is no tax privilege for Vatican investments in the Italian economy."

### Church Council to Aid U.S. Draft Evaders

GENEVA, Dec. 7 (UPI).—The World Council of Churches said today it has approved a project for Americans who need help in Canada because they fled there to avoid the draft or the Vietnam war.

At a news conference, a WCC spokesman said the organization is appealing for donation of \$210,000 to finance the program's three-year budget. Of this, \$70,000 is to be spent in 1971 for "effective pastoral help to U.S. draft-age immigrants in Canada."

He Recounts in Life Installment

## Khrushchev, Too, Signed Purge Orders

By Theodore Shabad

NEW YORK, Dec. 7 (NYT).—Nikita S. Khrushchev concedes, in reminiscences attributed to him by Life magazine, that he joined in signing orders for the execution of leading victims of Stalin's purges after World War II.

"In those days, when a case was closed," the account says, "and if Stalin thought it necessary, he would sign the sentencing order at a Politburo session and then pass it around for the rest of us to sign. We would put our signatures on it without even looking."

The description of what is termed "collective sentencing" by the small ruling group around Stalin appears in the installment of the Khrushchev document in the Life issue dated Dec. 11.

The latest excerpts dwell on the power struggle in the Kremlin over a five-year period before and after Stalin's death in March, 1953. The account makes the following points:

● Alexei N. Kosygin, now premier, had "his life hanging by a thread" in a 1949 purge known as the Leningrad affair.

● The Spurious Doctors' Plot, in which Kremlin physicians, mostly Jews, were accused in late 1952 of seeking to kill Soviet leaders, is attributed to suspicion, fostered by Stalin, "that we were surrounded by enemies." The doctors' lives were spared by Stalin's own death.

● Mr. Khrushchev then persuaded Georgi M. Malenkov and other successors of Stalin that the secret police chief, Lavrenti P. Beria, was a threat to them and had to be eliminated. The military, an official visit.

including Marshals Kirill S. Moskalenko and Georgi K. Zhukov, helped to detain Beria in June, 1953. He was executed in December.

● The secret speech of 1956 exposing Stalin's abuses of power was made by Mr. Khrushchev on his initiative after he had persuaded his colleagues on the Politburo that such a course could no longer be delayed. The speech was a landmark in the liberalization of the Soviet system after Stalin's death.

Mr. Khrushchev's own part in the "collective sentencing" of purge victims is acknowledged in the Life account in connection with the Leningrad affair of 1949. The document confirms the belief of historians that the purge was arranged by Mr. Malenkov and Beria to eliminate a group of

bright young men from Leningrad as potential contenders for power.

In addition to Mr. Kosygin, the Leningraders included Alexei A. Kuznetsov, the Leningrad party secretary, and Nikolai A. Voznesensky, the chief economic planner. The last two were among those executed on the basis of charges that they were planning to exhibit Russian goods at a proposed trade fair at the expense of products from the Soviet Union's minority republics.

### Kosygin's Marriage

"As for Kosygin," the Khrushchev document says, "his life was hanging by a thread. Kosygin was on shaky ground from the beginning because he was related by marriage to Kuznetsov. I simply can't explain how he was saved."

This is one of the rare references to the present Soviet leaders in the purported reminiscences. It is believed that the material was taped by Mr. Khrushchev for official internal consumption and was made available by undisclosed sources for publication abroad, possibly for commercial gain.

Mr. Khrushchev, apparently upon official prompting, issued a statement dissociating himself from the publication project.

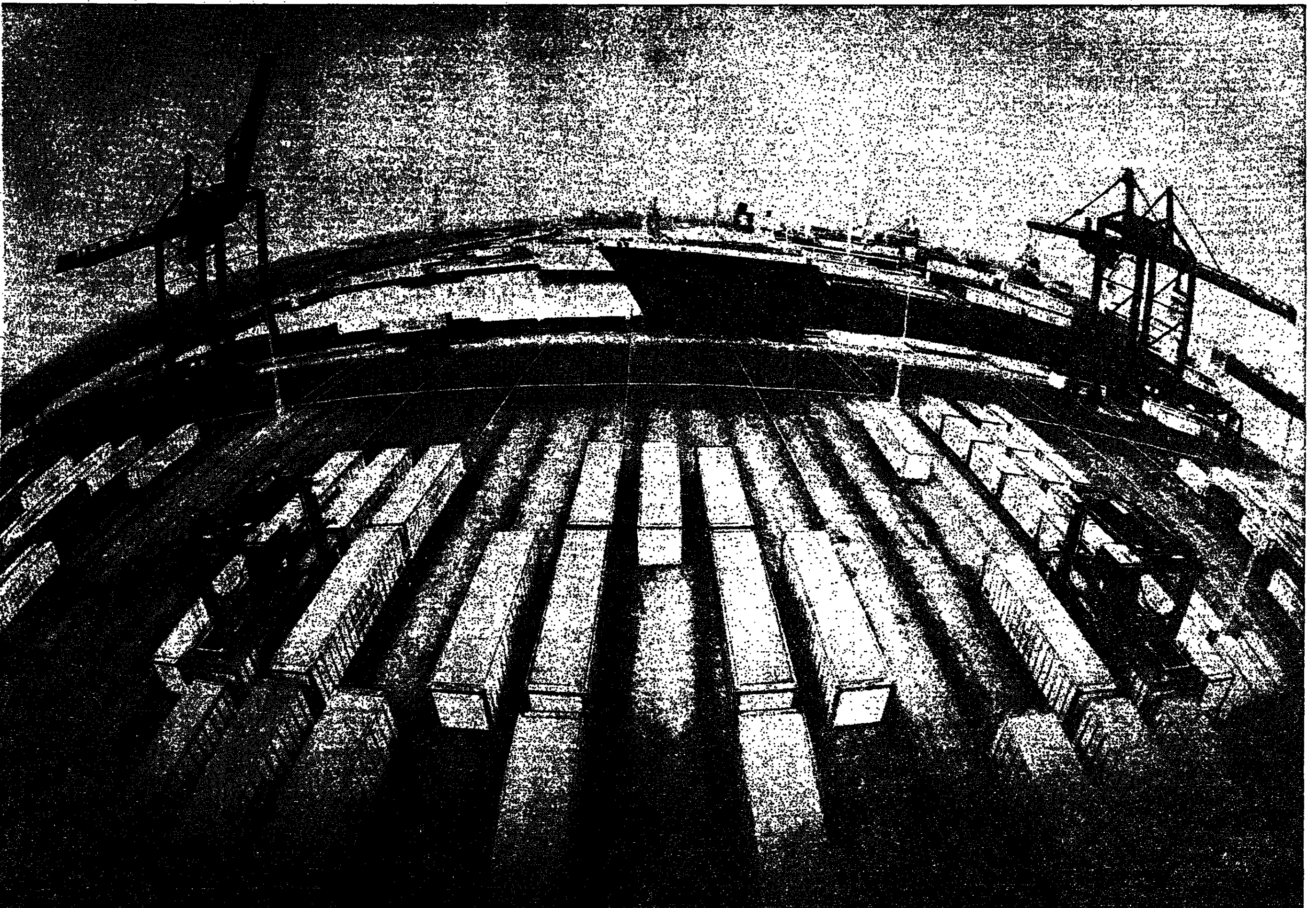
The latest installment, detailing the secret meetings and intrigues that led up to Beria's detention, inevitably suggests similar activities that may have preceded Mr. Khrushchev's own removal from power in October, 1964. The significant difference was that Beria, in keeping with the Stalinist tradition, was executed while Mr. Khrushchev was retired with a lavish pension to an estate outside Moscow.

### Tomorrow's Audience Canceled by Pontiff

VATICAN CITY, Dec. 7 (AP).—Pope Paul's regular Wednesday audience has been canceled to allow the pontiff more rest on his first week back from his Asia-Pacific journey. Vatican officials said today.

However, the Pope left the Vatican for a half-hour today to visit ailing Benno Cardinal Gut, 73, in a Rome hospital.

Tomorrow, which is the Roman Catholic holiday of the Immaculate Conception, the 73-year-old Pope will leave Vatican City again for a traditional visit to a monument to the Virgin Mary in the Piazza di Spagna. On Saturday he receives Yugoslav President Tito in an official visit.



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## Confusions in Indochina

The sharp criticism leveled by the government in Phnom Penh against the government in Saigon is a not unexpected result of South Vietnamese military activity in Cambodia. The friction between the Cambodians and the Vietnamese is of long standing; it was one of the elements used by Prince Sihanouk to unify his people. His ouster was followed by the harassing of Vietnamese in Cambodia, less on political grounds than simply because they were Vietnamese. Now the South Vietnamese are accused—and probably with truth—of brutal behavior toward the Cambodians.

This antagonism will hardly help preserve a united front of Saigon and Phnom Penh against their enemies, native or North Vietnamese. It is, therefore, a matter of real concern in Washington, as another example of the fragility of the defensive structure that Mr. Nixon hopes to leave behind as the Americans continue to withdraw. It is also a subject for derision to critics of the administration policy, who are so fond of pointing out the numerous weaknesses of the non-Communist governments in South Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia, and their inability to evoke the kind of discipline and support which Hanoi can command.

In respect to power politics, the critics have a good deal on their side. But it is rather curious to find most of those critics taking a high moral tone, as if the fighting potential of a nation, or even its social discipline, was somehow evidence of the justice of its cause and a measure of its ability to create a good life for its citizens.

For those whose memories are a little longer than those of a college sophomore, it is possible to recall Eastern Europe in 1938 and 1939, when the authoritarian sins of Poland, the political weaknesses of democratic Czechoslovakia and the feudalism of Hungary—to say nothing of their mutual hostilities—were advanced as at least palliatives for Nazi aggression. But did the collapse of France really mean that Hitler's Third Reich was "better" than the Third Republic? Did the fact that Gen. Vlassov was able to recruit an army of Russians to fight against their countrymen, while no similar unit of Germans was ever assembled, say anything valid about the respective virtues of Nazi gas ovens and Soviet labor camps?

These considerations do not affect the problems confronting the American policymakers—except to the extent that they are ignored by so many Americans. The latter, however, too often weigh the sins of their own government in different scales than are used to assess those of the other side.

The Tet massacres of South Vietnamese citizens are forgotten in judging the "war crimes" of the American troops; the kind of government that prevents any whisper of dissent from emerging from Hanoi is overlooked while condemning the repressive measures of the Thieu regime. There are very good arguments, both moral and practical, for getting the American forces out of Vietnam. Why overload them with a mass of sentimental nonsense?

## That 'New Spirit' in NATO

Mr. Laird says there's "a new spirit" in NATO, one that "recognizes the need to improve the conventional deterrent," and there's the West European pledge to spend an extra \$1 billion over five years to prove that he is right. The giving of that pledge represents yet another demonstration that the United States is the pre-eminent power in Europe. It is a major achievement for American diplomacy, all the more impressive for the fact that Mr. Nixon cut much of the bargaining ground out from under his own feet two months ago by assuring our allies that regardless of whether they would pick up a larger share of the NATO burden, the United States would not unilaterally lessen its own. Against Europe's longing for détente and for lower defense spending and against the plain fact that Europeans manifest not the slightest fear of Soviet attack, the administration successfully argued that a higher and more costly level of preparedness was essential in order to negotiate effectively with the Russians. So if that extra \$1 billion has more political resonance than military significance, it is welcome for exactly that ring.

The Europeans knew, of course, that a greater effort on their part, or at least the appearance of a greater effort, would help Mr. Nixon turn back those senators who believe it is unnecessary in a détente climate 25 years after the war to keep 300,000 American troops in Europe. Europeans knew too that in the President's appeal to share more of the NATO burden, there was an implicit and unavoidable threat: that if Allied co-operation were not forthcoming, Mr. Nixon might eventually be forced to seek his own bargain with Moscow, over the Allies' heads. It is possible, moreover, Europeans were impressed by the administration contention that, the weaker NATO's conventional strength, the greater the chance that a battle in Europe might become a nuclear war.

We regret that, in plumping for a larger European effort, Mr. Nixon felt obliged to puff up the old bogey of a Soviet threat. Very few people outside the reach of the NATO bureaucracy take this seriously any more. NATO, for instance, is still claiming that the Warsaw Pact out-tanks NATO by something like 14,000 to 5,500—a set of figures which ignores differences in firepower.

readiness and political reliability and which also ignores the National Security Council's recent discovery that NATO actually has some 5,000 more tanks in Europe than the Pentagon had been counting. More than anything else, it is the administration's stress on the far-fetched possibility of a Soviet strike that has fed the resistance to its jack-up-NATO policy. Surely the more reasonable and appropriate line is that higher NATO preparedness will make more serious negotiations more likely.

Mr. Nixon's developing European policy has, of course, only the faintest connection to the vaunted Nixon Doctrine. The doctrine says do less. In Europe Mr. Nixon promises to do more. In respect to Vietnam the President argues that, by withdrawing American troops, he enhances the prospect for negotiations. In respect to Europe he argues a great deal more persuasively—that by leaving and strengthening American troops he enhances that prospect. This evident contradiction is not pointed out here so much to twist Mr. Nixon as to convey respect to him for not sacrificing this country's real European requirements to a high-sounding but quite empty slogan.

The fundamental question remains whether Mr. Nixon, by stating a firm position and enlisting allied support for it, will draw the Russians—and himself—into productive negotiations. This is the real test of his policy: not its impact on the balance of payments or on the Senate but on easing the division of Europe. Merely to perpetuate the East-West confrontation there is no trick at all. We note—for the moment, just with curiosity—that the same NATO session that endorsed the new American preparedness posture also stiffened the Alliance attitude to the Warsaw Pact's proposal for a European security conference. Is this a calculated effort to get into a better bargaining position with the East, or is it merely another move in the old game of standing pat under a guise of "negotiating from strength"? American critics of Mr. Nixon on this issue might well consider whether they should not shift their focus from troop levels to administration diplomacy. For ourselves, we await with the keenest interest the President's elaboration of the political strategy he is marshaling the West to pursue. There is where the "new spirit" of NATO should be expressed.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

### International Opinion

#### An Eye on the Kremlin

Despite the final unanimity achieved on many points, slight differences are still apparent among the principal participants concerning the interpretation of Soviet intentions. The Americans are unquestionably the most skeptical. They show a tendency to include European problems in the global context of their relations with Moscow and do not forget the difficulties they run into in the Middle East and elsewhere.

The most optimistic one is Mr. Walter

Scheel. Between these two extremes, France has an average position. Everyone now seems to fully agree that a Berlin settlement conditions not only the convening of a European security conference, but also its preparation.

The United States, which looks quite disapprovingly upon such a conference, would be happy if further conditions were added, such as some progress in inter-German relations and even in its negotiations on strategic arms with Moscow.

—From Le Monde (Paris).

### In the International Edition

#### Seventy-Five Years Ago

December 8, 1895

PARIS—At a meeting of Colonial enthusiasts held in the rue Drouot, the other night, Lieutenant Mizon stated in the course of his speech: "The Frenchman is essentially a colonizer, and it is a calumny to say the contrary. Did we not found the Empire of India and Canada, which our neighbors over the Channel are administering according to the rules of our French legislation?"

#### Fifty Years Ago

December 8, 1920

NEW YORK—Mrs. Stelchen has filed a bill of particulars in an action for \$22,000 against Miss Marion Beckett in which she alleges that "in 1913, Miss Beckett, dressed in a very artistic and theatrical manner in order to exploit herself, and my husband used to kiss in my home at Voulanges. They went out together in the spring evenings of 1914 to a hill near the Sorbonne to hear the nightingale sing."



## Adding Up the Bill

By Anthony Lewis

BRUSSELS.—The builders of post-war Europe used to say, as their continent revived, strength and unity, that in gratitude they really ought to erect a statue of Stalin. The point of the joke was of course that Soviet intransigence had spurred the Marshall Plan, the North Atlantic Treaty and the beginnings of collaboration in Western Europe.

The next statue, someone suggested here the other day, ought to be of Wilbur Mills. For if the European Economic Community grows in size and cohesion and economic and political power over the next decade, Mills and his trade bill will deserve some of the credit.

That little irony is one way of measuring the unwitting self-destructive effects that are likely if the Mills bill or something like it becomes law. The United States will be doing the most effective single thing it could possibly do to build up a rival economic power in the world—and to make it more antagonistic.

Now the sophisticated men and women who inhabit the ugly new maze that is EEC headquarters here are much too smart to think Wilbur Mills is a primitive tyrant. They know he is a shrewd legislator whose bill reflects genuine forces in the U.S.

#### Fear in the Air

They know that these are hard times in America, that there is a climate of economic fear. They know that protectionism is not going to be dispelled by hope or even logic.

The Europeans have had enough experience with entrenched economic forces in their own Community to understand that particular American regional or industrial interests, with political weight, really feel threatened by free trade. But they expect more of national leadership, and they wonder whether Washington really appreciates the dangers of protectionism to the U.S.

Consider the question of enlarging the Common Market to include Britain and the other applicant countries. American Establishment opinion, long favoring that enlargement, has turned a little sour at the edges lately because of the EEC's tough trade tactics. But it still tends to favor Britain's entry, on the ground that it will hopefully make the market less selfish, more outward-looking.

Passage of the Mills bill would propel the EEC toward a successful conclusion. The specter of American protectionism would incline even the doubters inside the market to want a larger, stronger Community. In Britain, the blow to the old reliance on a special relationship with the U.S. would be severe, and there would be a more urgent impulse to seek ties elsewhere.

The psychology of a Community enlarged under those impulses is more likely to be defensive than outward-looking. The momentum will be toward the growing division of the world into trade blocs.

#### Mood Is Evident

The retaliatory mood in Brussels is already evident. The reaction to the Mills bill is not so much fearful as determined. And the talk is not only of specific retaliation against sensitive American products; you keep out our shoes and textiles, we'll keep out your vegetable oil.

There is the broader and more dangerous possibility of the EEC trying to undercut whole markets for American products by preferential trade agreements. Those agreements, for mutual trade advantages, have so far been made only with countries in the Mediterranean area, where U.S. trade interests are not so large. Suppose the Community should now seek agreements in Latin Amer-

ica? Or suppose it should move toward restrictions on the massive and profitable American investment in Europe?

Some Americans may still be thinking, "They can't do that to us." But they can. The European Community is now a significant economic power, second only to the U.S., and it is growing—a gain of 7 percent in gross product last year over the year before, compared with less than 3 percent in the U.S. With the applicant countries in the EEC would have a population of more than 250 million.

What we have learned, latterly, that the U.S. cannot have its own way in the world militarily or politically. There are other people with power, and we have to deal with them.

The same is true economically: We have tremendous firepower, but in any conflict we are going to be hurt ourselves. The textile manufacturer in South Carolina may not care about that so long as he is protected, he may think, it's just too bad about the farmer down the road. But the understanding and the responsibility ought to be greater in Washington.

## The Gates of Mercy

By Jim Hoagland

CALABAR, Nigeria.—A frown creased Michael Ogon's cherub face as the telephone rang. He shouted into the transmitter to make himself heard over the hubbub from the office's waiting room, where the daily siege had begun.

Outside, a fat woman was loudly demanding to see Ogon. "Why can't we have some more of this free food sent by the good American people? They want us to have it, I know it. And you have given it to others, so why not me?" she asked one of Ogon's harried assistants.

Ogon controls the receiving end of a pipeline channeling relief food and supplies worth millions of dollars from London, Washington, Bonn and other world capitals that have made sizable donations to the surviving victims of the Nigerian civil war.

Ogon's scrutiny office in this West African port of 75,000 is the converging point of the pressures and opportunities that come with handling out free food and other supplies. The politics and problems of relief did not end with the collapse of secessionist Biafra 11 months ago.

Described by admirers as "a Robin Hood" and by his more moderate critics as "one of Nigeria's best-hearted crooks," Michael Ogon is the rehabilitation commissioner for the Southeast state of Nigeria. He and two other commissioners in the former Biafran area oversee the distribution of relief supplies.

As the multi-million-dollar international relief effort enters its final months, participants are beginning to evaluate the efficiency with which the supplies have been used. Interviews with a wide variety of knowledgeable sources, and examination of the scant documentation available, suggest three main conclusions:

● At the same time, corruption and waste have drained food, drugs and other supplies worth millions of dollars away from war victims. Shocked local officials have just begun their own investigations of misuse of supplies.

● Local and international politicians continue to intrude on the distribution of food and planning of reconstruction projects, hampering efficiency in both areas.

Authorities at local and national levels say they are struggling to tighten control over relief supplies, and ferret out wrongdoers. But they also concede they face a difficult task.

"It won't do any good to send police escorts with food shipments," a Nigerian relief official in the former Biafran capital of Enugu said wearily after he was told that

a truckload of food was missing. "The police are hungry, too."

Corruption has flourished here in Africa's most heavily populated country, for years. Corruption helped increase tensions and ignite in 1967 the devastating civil war that ended last January when Biafra collapsed.

Since then, more than 30 nations have contributed about \$100 million to Nigeria for emergency relief and longer-term reconstruction projects.

United Nations representatives working with the world food program in Lagos and Enugu refused to discuss their roles in distribution of U.S.-donated food, which comprises about 60 percent of the food aid brought in this year.

The Nigerians themselves are less reluctant to talk about the problems that have cropped up. Sam G. Ikoku, rehabilitation commissioner for the war-devastated East Central state, recently overhauled the relief setup there, charging that it was "riddled by corruption and delay."

In an interview, he claimed that "there is a big relief racket going on all the way along the line. . . . Officials are involved."

The nature of corruption makes it impossible to get accurate figures on the loss of relief supplies because of theft and waste. But well-placed sources indicate that 20 percent loss in the \$100 million total amount of relief would be a conservative estimate.

Instances of relief going astray are easy to come by throughout the former Biafran area in a vague, by-name-mentioned way.

Truckdrivers hired to haul food from ports to warehouses bypass their scheduled stops, opting to sell their cargoes elsewhere rather than pick up their wages for the trip. Warehouses do not receive notice until three to four weeks later, when it is almost impossible to trace them.

Items ranging from \$1,000 microscopes to giant transport trucks are missing. At least one-third of a \$250,000 donation of drugs from West Germany has gone astray here. In Calabar, clothing donated for war victims was sold, according to a reliable local source.

Ikoku says the corruption ranges from the small-time pilferer to well-organized, massive diversion of supplies. "Documentation and control are deliberately insufficient," he said.

#### Food Piles Up

Waste has been an equally important consumer of relief supplies. Inconsistent planning by foreign agencies responsible for getting food here has resulted in huge pile-ups of relief food at Nigerian ports. Much of it has rotted or been pilfered.

In Port Harcourt, more than 20 American and Egyptian doctors cluster about a comfortable 100-patient hospital; more remote parts

## Chilean Regime Bides Its Time

### Cool and Collective

By Joseph Kraft

SANTIAGO, Chile.—Volodia Teitelboim is a pink-faced, fat man fond of electric-blue suits and striped ties who could pass in any Rotary Club as one of the boys. He happens also to be a senator and chief ideologist for the Communist party of Chile. An interview with him here in Santiago reflects the curious and complex game being played by the Communists in the left-wing government of Chile's new president, Salvador Allende.

The first subject was a recently concluded meeting of the central committee of the Communist party in Chile. "This was our first meeting as a party of government," Sen. Teitelboim said. "In the past we had been a party of opposition for almost 50 years. Opposition was second nature to us. But there are many things done in opposition that have to change in power."

"For instance, in opposition almost the only way workers can be helped is through strikes leading to higher wages. So we were continually locked in a struggle with private enterprise. Now there are many things we can do without fighting private enterprise. We can help the workers by higher social security or increased production or controlling inflation. The strike is only a reserve weapon."

I then turned to the housing problem in Chile, which has been repeatedly seized upon, without any legal authority, Teitelboim said:

#### This 'Must-Cease'

"We have stopped urging people to go out and take sites for themselves. Those who do that now are urged by the Christian Democrats. These invasions must now cease. For we are making an effort in the government to provide housing."

The subject of nationalizing private property then came up. Teitelboim affirmed that the Allende regime would amend this constitution to facilitate the takeover of banks, insurance companies, some industry, and the big copper mines, partly owned by American corporations. He added: "All this will be very gradual. We hope to set in motion a total effort by the people to get the country moving toward expanded production. It is not simple. It is very complex, very difficult."

The subject of Cuba was raised in the context of reports that Cubans were secretly taking over many functions in Chile. Teitelboim said: "The meaning of all this is in doubt. The Chilean Communists are trying to give the impression that they are able and humane men who abide by democratic rules. They can increase their strength and be better paid when the mood rises. But the Chilean Communist is not playing it long and just for fun. The Communist has to go by the rules, not by the mood. The democratic diffusion is so deeply embedded in the private sector so strong other men in other parties. Communists are subject to be surprised by the system. Teitelboim indicated they had already come to the virtue of such middle-class as controlling inflation and tainting illegal land seizures."

So what is going on with Communists here in Chile, double game. They may be taken in. The one that is surely wrong is that those Americans who talk as if they were apparitions really believe in the nature of the Allende regime. Real apparitions know what that revolution does not do of a barrel of ideology.

particularly in the internal city field. Teitelboim said: "The Cuban and Chilean perceptions are very different. At the end of the 19th century, achieved it was the beginning of a military dictatorship years. We have had a ce and a half of almost uninter parliamentary government of us in the Communist party worked in the parliamentary tem for 30 years."

#### Not 'Exporters' of R

I asked Teitelboim next Chile's relations with other tries in the hemisphere. He "We are not exporters of r tion. We do not imagine ou as the liberators of Argent Brazil or any other country. We will be a country open vestments. We hope for goe tions with the United States even hope some of the C who find there will come be Christmas."

The meaning of all this in doubt. The Chilean Communists are trying to give the impression that they are able and humane men who abide by democratic rules. They can increase their strength and be better paid when the mood rises. But the Chilean Communist is not playing it long and just for fun. The Communist has to go by the rules, not by the mood. The democratic diffusion is so deeply embedded in the private sector so strong other men in other parties. Communists are subject to be surprised by the system. Teitelboim indicated they had already come to the virtue of such middle-class as controlling inflation and tainting illegal land seizures."

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#### Letters

##### 'Land of the Fr

Bravo to The New York for its editorial "Land of it (HBT, Dec. 1). When I ft of the Vigilant affair I, w with rage. I wrote a l nasty I realized later that not possibly send it to th Guard. The Times's point nation owes more to a hum seeking freedom than to the ing for yellow-bellied Houm presser my sentiments. Pl not let the issue die. Find the criminal was at the stage of command who g O.K. for that Lithuania s be returned to certain Sov Once having found out, he to trade him for that sal if the Russians refuse le then the official involve from seems to mean little to him.

PETER TWC

Garmisch-Partenkirchen,

West Germany.

##### Hanoi's Threat

Hanoi (HBT, Nov. 26) w the increasingly serious th the future of the Paris pea tations because of the re bombing of North Vietnam commando raid on an A POW camp. As a conseu those events the Commun called the 33d session of t with a hint of probable boycotts.

In view of the sorry t the Communist delegates t Hanoi's threats to boyc talks, maybe even per unless the United States c ceases its "aggression" agai meaning and peaceful Nor nameless people, should b welcome.

STEPHEN MADE

Clamart, France.

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Canada (air)	14.00 38.00 58.00	Portugal (air)	14.00 38.00 58.00
France (air)	14.00 38.00 58.00	Spain (air)	14.00 38.00 58.00
Germany (air)	14.00 38.00 58.00	Sweden (air)	14.00 38.00 58.00
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## BUSINESS

# Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1970

## FINANCE

Page 9

### Confidential EEC Paper Steps on Inflation

Dec. 7 (Reuters).—A Market Executive has called on member states to act in four sectors to curb inflation in the EEC. The executive, in a confidential document, said that price rises remain the most serious threat to the short-term stability of the EEC.

The executive said that the most serious threat to the short-term stability of the EEC is the imbalance between demand and supply. It called for action by member states to curb inflation in the EEC.

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### Economic Analysis Finland: Nook in an Inflationary World

By Clyde H. Farnsworth  
HELSINKI (NYT).—A devaluation, followed up by a rigorously enforced incomes policy, has helped this small northern country achieve what larger states are seeking: Full employment combined with price stability.

Finland devalued its mark (now worth approximately 25 cents) on Oct. 12, 1967, five weeks before the value of the British pound was cut.

It was a brutal decision to compensate for years of severe inflation. The parity of the Finnish mark was reduced by 23.8 percent, compared with 14.3 percent for the pound.

Prices and Jobs  
In the last two years, Finnish prices have risen by less than 2.5 percent annually, compared with a rate of more than 5 percent in Britain. British prices have gone up nearly 1 1/2 percent during the latest 12-month period.

Unemployment today is a mere 1.8 percent of the 2.2 million Finnish work force.

This island of stability in an inflation-stricken world is largely the result of the package of tough measures that accompanied the devaluation.

Trade unions accepted the measures because inflation was wiping out any real income growth of the workers. Business leaders were willing to pay almost any price for stability.

Wage Increases  
The first wage agreement after devaluation gave every employed person a flat hourly increase of slightly less than a nickel an hour, which increased the annual wage bill by only 4 percent.

A subsequent wage agreement worked out to only slightly more at 6 percent. With prices rising by less than 2.5 percent, there was a substantial real gain for the workers.

So that companies would not profit unduly, price increases were subjected to intense scrutiny by a prices and incomes board composed of union, agriculture and industry representatives.

Some Complaints  
Devaluation increased the cost of imported products, and where companies could show that these were a substantial element in their overall costs they were permitted to pass on some of the increase.

The Federation of Finnish Industries now complains that the board has been unfair in some rulings. The price of raw coffee, for instance, is up nearly 50 percent since devaluation,

but coffee prices to the consumer are nearly unchanged. But the stabilization program still has the support of business leaders.

Companies were also hit by a levy, which has been progressively reduced, on their exports to prevent them from reaping a windfall profit from devaluation-induced competitiveness in foreign markets.

The export taxes were intended to collect \$150 million. The funds have already been used to electrify the railroads, build a nuclear power station, improve telecommunications, finance research in petrochemicals, widen the forest improvement program and promote exports.

Putting Together  
With a population of only 4.4 million, Finland is more easily subjected to close economic management than other, larger countries. Wage bargaining is a function of centralized employer and union organizations.

### Firestone Net Down 27.6% In 4th Quarter

'70 Profits Off 20.5%  
Despite Revenue Gain  
AKRON, Ohio, Dec. 7 (Reuters).—Firestone Tire and Rubber reported today a 27.6 percent slide in net earnings for the fourth quarter of its fiscal year, ended Oct. 31.

Firestone, citing a generally sluggish economy, higher cost of raw materials, and auto strikes, also reported a 3 percent slip in revenue for the quarter.

In the full year, profits dropped 20.5 percent while revenue edged ahead 2.5 percent.

Raymond C. Firestone, chairman, and R.D. Thomas, president, said sales for the year set a company record.

On the profit slide, they said "continuing and renewed emphasis was placed on cost and expense controls and this should substantially improve our profit picture in the new fiscal year."

Firestone  
Fourth Quarter 1970 1969  
Revenue (millions) 622.0 641.5  
Profits (millions) 26.12 35.07  
Per Share 0.91 1.25

Year to Oct. 31  
Revenue (millions) 2,334.7 2,278.9  
Profits (millions) 92.76 116.69  
Per Share 3.20 4.01

Armstrong Rubber  
Year 1970 1969  
Revenue (millions) 186.08 201.11  
Profits (millions) 3.23 5.54  
Per Share 2.30 3.24

Swift & Co.  
Fourth Quarter 1970 1969  
Revenue (millions) 798.0 859.9  
Profits (millions) 10.29 7.63  
Per Share 0.81 0.59

Year to Oct. 31  
Revenue (millions) 3,077.0 3,107.0  
Profits (millions) 29.1 21.9  
Per Share 2.25 1.63

Heinz Acquisition Plan  
Turned Down in France  
PARIS, Dec. 7 (Reuters).—A spokesman for Grey Poupon SA said today the company has been informed by the Ministry of Finance of a government veto on its proposed takeover by H.J. Heinz of the United States.

Early last month, Heinz requested permission to acquire 80 percent interest in the company, which holds 25 percent of the French domestic market in mustard and sauces, with annual sales of \$7 million francs (\$8.7 million).

### Prices in N.Y. Hesitate, Finish Day With Gains

By Vartan G. Vartan  
NEW YORK, Dec. 7 (NYT).—The New York Stock Exchange, with its revived engine idling through most of today's session as some passengers took their profits, pushed forward into new high territory for 1970 as charted by the Dow Jones Industrial Average.

It meant the 12th straight gain for the blue-chip Dow, which added 2.60 to 818.68. The advance during this period has totaled better than 64 points.

The NYSE index closed at 489.9, up 0.29, Standard and Poor's 500 jumped 0.43 to 89.94.

GM Sets Year's High  
General Motors, climbing 1 1/4 to a yearly high of 89, helped to keep the market's momentum going.

GM, nearly ten points above its close of five weeks ago, was bolstered by a company forecast that a snapback in consumer demand would lift automotive sales to record levels in 1971.

Volume on the NYSE ran 15.53 million shares. Last week's turnover of 92.28 million shares shattered all previous weekly marks.

Cement issues placed one-two on the active roster, thanks to an upsurge of interest in building-material issues. Lehig Portland Cement eased 5/8 to 13 7/8, while Marquette Cement rose 1 1/8 to 11.

Boise Cascade, a maker of building materials and paper products, climbed 2 1/8 to 43 as the best gainer on the active list.

Glamourous Quiet  
In the final hour, the Dow gained more than a point to round out a day of small swings. The glamour sector was generally quiet, but IBM rose 4 1/4 to 316, its highest price of the session.

Fairchild Camera added 2 1/8 to 26 3/8. Fannie Mae, up 1 5/8 to 64 1/8 and a yearly high, ranked as the third most heavily-traded issue.

This big holder of mortgages, benefiting from the slump in interest rates, rose a total of 12 1/2 points in the last three weeks—a period when it stood steadfast as the volume leader.

Gold Issues Weak  
The general market was stronger than the Dow, as indicated by 88 highs and only 3 lows on the Big Board. Advances outpaced declines by 919 to 475.

Gold continued as the market's weakest group during the phenomenal rally of recent weeks. Gold is

moves moved in what one analyst called "classic contracyclical fashion." Dome Mines fell 3 to 59 1/2.

Among the blue chips, Westinghouse Electric rose 1 to 67 1/2 and AT&T added 1 1/4 to 47 3/4.

With trading dominated by mutual funds and other institutions, small investors have been net sellers of stock in recent sessions. Odd-lot statistics, covering trades in less than 100-share lots, continue to display a 2-to-1 ratio of selling to buying.

"The rate of odd-lot selling continues to be a little short of incredible," noted Drew Investment Associates, a market research organization in Boston.

The Apex index closed up 0.08 at 22.15.

Syntex was the most actively traded issue, but dropped 3/4 to 38 7/8.

Deltona was actively traded and added 3 5/8 to 35 5/8. A recently-published report was bullish on such real estate development firms.

### Greeks May Revise Pacts On Investment

ATHENS, Dec. 7 (AP).—The Greek government said today it was willing to discuss the problems of its giant investment deals with rival shipping tycoons Aristide Onassis and Stavros Niarchos on condition they first deposit required guarantees.

In all major investment agreements, there are problems which cannot be determined in advance, the Alternate Minister of Economic Coordination, Emmanouel Pfenakis, said, but the problems could be settled "in a spirit of understanding."

Mr. Onassis must come forward by Friday with a \$7 million guarantee for his \$600 million package investment contract.

Mr. Niarchos's \$4 million deposit on a \$300 million accord is due Jan. 3.

Mr. Onassis had asked the State Council for a postponement of the deposit date, pending a revision hearing on his agreement Jan. 12, but it was refused a week ago. Mr. Niarchos has asked for "clarifications" in the agreed contract text.

Mr. Onassis is seeking more favorable terms because of recent increases in Middle East oil prices and freight rates.

The Projects  
"In one way or another," Mr. Pfenakis said today, "the investments will be carried out," making it clear that both agreements collapse automatically in the event of failure to deposit the guarantees.

Mr. Onassis is to build a 7.5-million-ton third Greek oil refinery, the Alternate Minister of Economic Coordination, Emmanouel Pfenakis, said, but the problems could be settled "in a spirit of understanding."

Mr. Niarchos is to expand the present state oil refinery near Athens from 1.8 million to 4.5 million tons annually, and enlarge his shipyards near Piraeus.

Siemens to Propose  
Capital Increase in '71  
MUNICH, Dec. 7 (Reuters).—Siemens AG executive board chairman Gerd Tacke said today the company will propose a capital increase to shareholders at the annual meeting in March.

He said Siemens will cut investment in the current business year ending Sept. 31 to 680 million DM or 790 million DM compared with investments of about a billion DM in each of the two previous years.

### A Big Economic Expansion Started, McCracken Says

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 (Reuters).—The chief of the President's Council of Economic Advisers, Paul McCracken, confirmed today that economic policies and developments were moving into a new phase of "major and sustained expansion."

This course, he said, is a responsible one in the contexts both of inflation and the balance of payments.

Noting the twin concerns that faster growth could at once reactivate inflation and adversely affect the balance of payments, Mr. McCracken maintained that expansionist policies were responsible at this time.

On the inflation front, he noted the "tangible progress" which had been made in slowing increases in both consumer and wholesale price levels, the slowdown in labor costs per unit of output since midyear and the time lag that is involved in the transition of putting new policies into effect.

On the balance of payments front, he noted that progress in stabilizing U.S. inflation here had been more successful than in most industrial nations.

"The United States cannot accept responsibility for managing its domestic economy in a way that will equilibrate the world economy," he said. But he conceded there was continuing concern within the administration at the slowness with which inflation was responding to earlier fiscal and monetary policies.

Guiana's Stake  
In Alcan Bauxite  
Firm Put at 66%  
GEORGETOWN, Guyana, Dec. 7 (Reuters).—The Guyana government intends to acquire a 66 percent interest in Demerara Bauxite Co. (Demba), a subsidiary of Canada's Alcan Aluminum, informed sources said today.

The effective date of the previously announced buy-in will be in January, regardless of how long negotiations last, the sources added.

Political activists and bauxite workers last night demonstrated outside Demerara installations in support of the government's intention to take a controlling interest in the company.

Hubert Jack, minister without portfolio, will head the government team of negotiators and J.G. Campbell, Demba's president, will lead its team, in talks expected to start later today or tomorrow.

Under the government plan, evaluation of Demba assets will be no greater than the book value presented for income tax purposes at the end of 1969 and payment will be made from future profits after tax.

The company recently argued that its exports over the past 50 years totalled about \$450 million, and that most of this has remained in Guyana in wages, revenue, and capital development.

But the government maintains that the country's bauxite—the raw material for aluminum production—has been used not to develop Guyana, but to benefit Canada and other developed countries.

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**FIRST WORLD CORP.**  
(INC. U.S.A.)  
December 4, 1970  
Bid: 6 1/4 Asked: 7  
**FIRST WORLD CORP.**  
"The International Land Bank"  
705 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, N.Y. 10022

### The Dreyfus Offshore Trust N.V.

First Quarter Report  
October 15, 1970

Copies of the First Quarter Report, as of October 15, 1970, of The Dreyfus Offshore Trust N.V. are available at the offices of the company, 284 Bay Street, P.O. Box 1660, Nassau, The Bahamas Islands and at the offices of the paying agents:

Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas  
3, Rue d'Antin  
Paris, France

All these securities having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

**\$20,000,000**  
**Kingdom of Denmark**  
**9 1/4% Fifteen Year External Loan Bonds of 1970**

Kuhn, Loeb & Co.	Smith, Barney & Co.	Drexel Harriman Ripley	Lazard Frères & Co.
Privatbanken i København	Den Danske Landmandsbank	Københavns Handelsbank	R. Henriques jr.
Westdeutsche Landesbank	Algemene Bank Nederland N.V.	Amerofina Inc.	Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V.
Andersen Bank A/S	Julius Baer International	Bank of London & South America	Bank Mees & Hope N.V.
Bankers Trust International	Bankhaus I. D. Herstatt KGaA	Bankhaus Friedrich Simon KGaA	Banque Myth & Cie
Banque de Bruxelles S.A.	Banque Européenne de Tokyo	Banque de l'Indochine	Banque Générale du Luxembourg S.A.
Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A.	Banque Nordique de Commerce	Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas	Banque Rothschild
Banque de Suède et de l'Union des Mines	Banque de l'Union Européenne	Banque de l'Union Parisienne-C.F.C.B.	Banque Worms et Cie
Baring Brothers & Co.	H. Albert de Bary & Co. N.V.	Bayerische Vereinsbank	Joh. Berenberg, Gossler & Co.
Bergens Privatbank	Beitler Handels-Gesellschaft-Frankfurter Bank	Gummi, Bohn & Co. A/S	Burkhardt & Co.
Cazemore & Co.	Christiania Bank og Kreditkasse	Commerzbank	Continental Bank S.A.
Crédit Commercial de France	Crédit Lyonnais	Crédit Suisse (Bahamas)	Creditanstalt-Bankverein
Den Danske Provinsbank A/S	Richard Daux & Co.	Deutsche Bank	Deutsche Girozentrale - Deutsche Kommunalbank
Dewas, Cortyriand International S.A.	Dresdner Bank	Effectenbank-Warburg	Extramerica International
Fellesbanken A/S	Finacor	Fleming, Sees, Brown Brothers	FNCE Eurosecurities S.A.
Antony Gibbs & Sons	Girozentrale und Bank der Österreichischen Sparkassen	Giteborgs Bank	Gutwiler, Kurz, Buegener Securities
Hambros Bank	Hill Samuel & Co.	Hollandische Bank-Unie N.V.	Kanellis-Osaka-Pankki
Kleinwort, Benson (Europe) S.A.	Kreditbank N.V.	Kreditbank S.A. Luxembourg	Kuhn, Loeb & Co. International
Kuwait Investment Company S.A.K.	Lazard Brothers & Co.	Lazard Frères & Cie	London Multinational Bank
Mamfactors Hanover	Samuel Montagu & Co.	Morgan Grenfell & Co.	Ab Nordiska Föreningsbanken
Den norske Creditbank	Sal. Oppenheim jr. & Cie.	Pierson, Halding & Pierson	N. M. Rothschild & Sons
Scandinavian Bank	Schoeller & Co.	J. Henry Schröder Wagg & Co.	Skandinaviska Banken
Sloan Bank KG	Società Lombarda di Investimenti Mobiliari S.p.A.	Società Nazionale Sviluppo	Société Générale
Société Générale de Banque, S.A.	Stockholms Enskilda Bank	Strauss, Turnbull & Co.	Svenska Handelsbanken
Sveriges Kreditbank	Swiss Bank Corporation (Overseas)	C. G. Trinks	Union Bank of Switzerland (Underwriters)
Vereisbank in Hamburg	M. M. Warburg-Brinckmann, Wirtz & Co.	S. G. Warburg & Co.	Western American Bank (Europe)
White, Weld & Co.	Wood Gundy Securities	Dillon Read Overseas Corporation	The First Boston Corporation
Morgan & Cie International S.A.	Eastman Dillon, Union Securities & Co.	Kidder, Peabody & Co.	Lehman Brothers
Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith	Wertheim & Co.	Bachs & Co.	Paribas Corporation
Arnhold & S. Bleichroeder, Inc.	First Washington Securities Corporation	Model, Roland & Co., Inc.	Swiss American Corporation
Ultram International Corporation			

December 8, 1970



# B. A. I.

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40	25%	Trin	1.20	37	36%	30%	20
41	25%	Trin	1.20	38	36%	30%	20
42	25%	Trin	1.20	39	36%	30%	20
43	25%	Trin	1.20	40	36%	30%	20
44	25%	Trin	1.20	41	36%	30%	20
45	25%	Trin	1.20	42	36%	30%	20
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48	25%	Trin	1.20	45	36%	30%	20
49	25%	Trin	1.20	46	36%	30%	20
50	25%	Trin	1.20	47	36%	30%	20
51	25%	Trin	1.20	48	36%	30%	20
52	25%	Trin	1.20	49	36%	30%	20
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55	25%	Trin	1.20	52	36%	30%	20
56	25%	Trin	1.20	53	36%	30%	20
57	25%	Trin	1.20	54	36%	30%	20
58	25%	Trin	1.20	55	36%	30%	20
59	25%	Trin	1.20	56	36%	30%	20
60	25%	Trin	1.20	57	36%	30%	20
61	25%	Trin	1.20	58	36%	30%	20
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63	25%	Trin	1.20	60	36%	30%	20
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66	25%	Trin	1.20	63	36%	30%	20
67	25%	Trin	1.20	64	36%	30%	20
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77	25%	Trin	1.20	74	36%	30%	20
78	25%	Trin	1.20	75	36%	30%	20
79	25%	Trin	1.20	76	36%	30%	20
80	25%	Trin	1.20	77	36%	30%	20
81	25%	Trin	1.20	78	36%	30%	20
82	25%	Trin	1.20	79	36%	30%	20
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84	25%	Trin	1.20	81	36%	30%	20
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59	49½	Va	EP	pf4.20	210	54	54	54
56	50	Va	EP	pf4.20	210	54	54	54

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14%	44	VSI Corp. #8	25	16	16%	15%	
24	74	Vulcan	21	17	17%	17%	
15	10	VWR Int. #2	1	11%	11%	11%	
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57%	54	Wachovia 1.20	8	35%	55%	55%	
61%	40	Wach #2.2	1	32%	32%	32%	
28%	14%	Walgreen 1	23	23%	23%	22%	
53	33	Walter 1.30	21	17	17	17	
25%	12	Weg #11.50	2	16%	16%	16%	
25%	12	WellMurray 0	3	14%	14%	14%	
63	4	WellMurray Co	3	14%	14%	14%	
28%	41%	Wend Food	29	10%	10%	10%	
24	10	Wernasco - 60	3	15%	15%	15%	
57	47	West 1.44	9	17%	17%	17%	
76%	52	WerLam 1.20	166	71	71%	70%	
71%	62	Wer Lam w	22	71	71%	70%	
71	62	West 1.44	9	17%	17%	17%	

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15 1/2	11 1/2	Wash Sfl	.70a	7	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
22	17 1/2	Wash MWP	1.34	22	21 1/2	22	21 1/2

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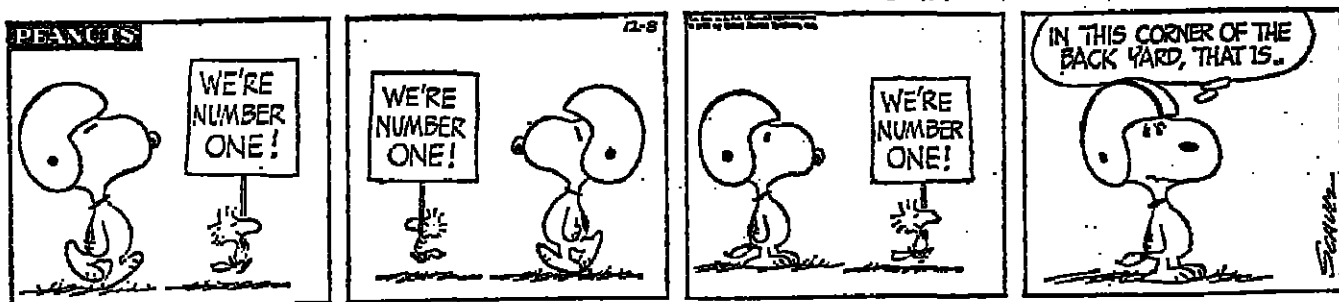
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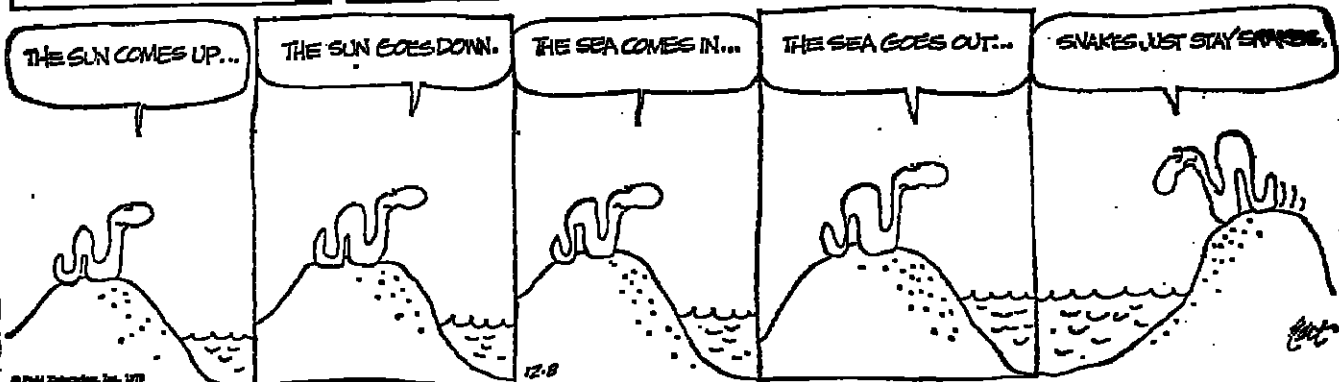
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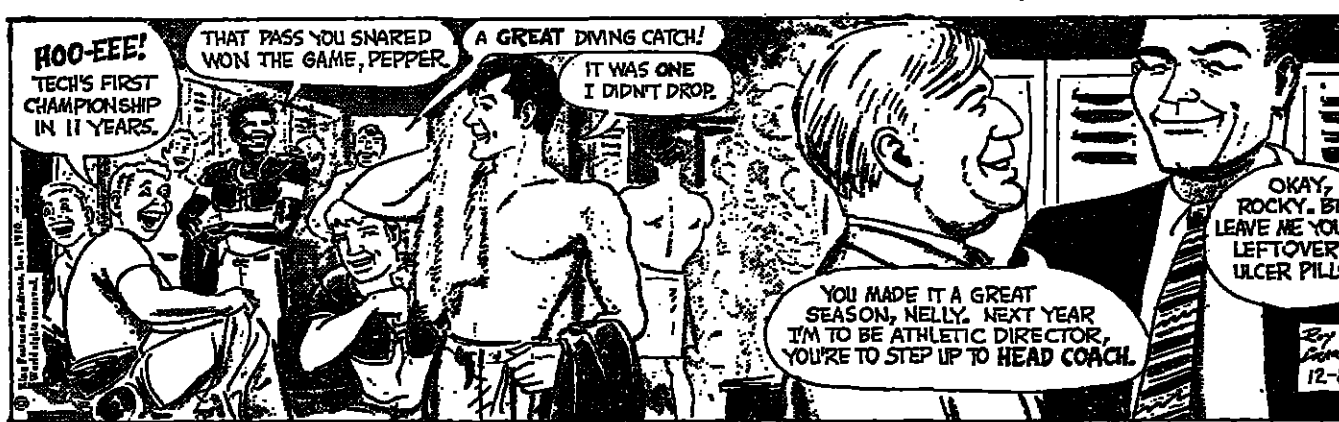
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P. O. G. O.



R. I. P. K. I. R. B. Y.



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

Oswald Jacoby of Dallas, one of the greatest names in the history of the game, has had a rare experience this year. He has become a double world champion without playing a card.

In June he contributed substantially to the Dallas Aces' victory in the world team championship in Stockholm, where he acted as nonplaying captain. More recently he has benefited from a historical revision.

In 1935 Jacoby and the other members of the Four Aces defeated France in a long match in New York.

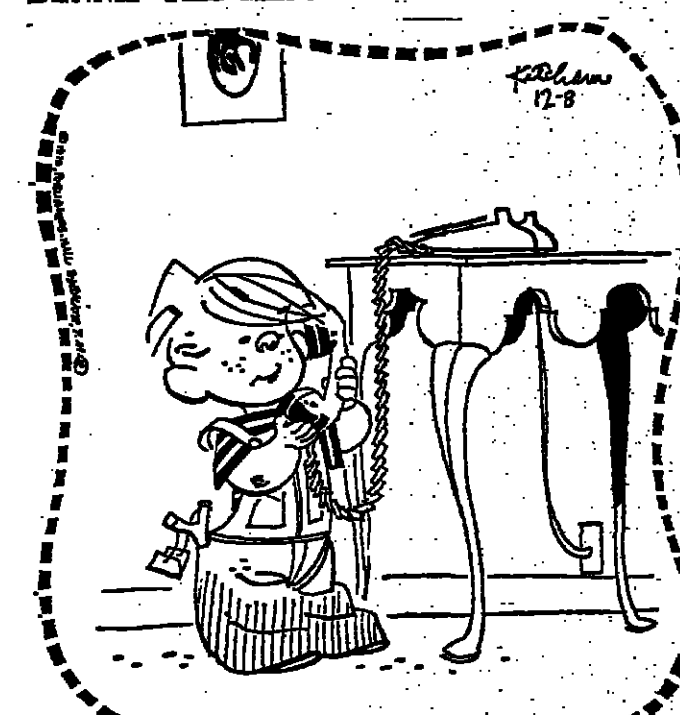
The French held the European Championship, and the match was regarded by almost all concerned as a world championship. The American Bridge League approved but the rival Culbertson organization downplayed the match, which has since been regarded as "semi-official."

The American Contract Bridge League, successor to the two bodies that fought bitterly in the nineteen-thirties, has now decided that the next edition of the Official Encyclopedia of Bridge, due for publication in the spring, will list the Four Aces vs. France match as the first official world championship.

The 1970 championship was a family triumph, for Jacoby's son Jim was a member of the team that he led to victory. Father and son have since collaborated on "win at Bridge with Jacoby Modern—the System for the Seventies."

The authors give the diagrammed deal as an example of an upset, a play that sometimes permits the defenders to upset a contract that appears impregnable.

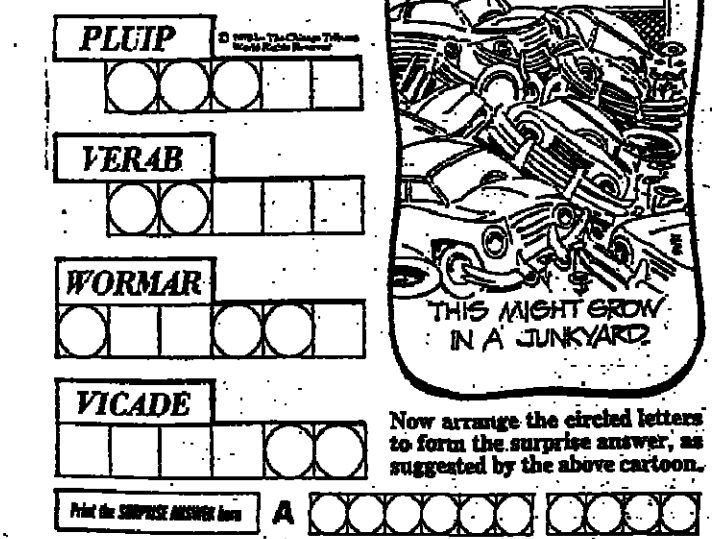
DENNIS THE MENACE



"DENNIS ISN'T HERE. THIS IS A LOT OLDER KID... WITH A MUSTACHE!"

JUMBLE—That scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Yesterday's Jumbles: MOLDY, ABIDE, GUTTER, VALISE  
Answer: What they said to the guy who was taking a trip on a tramp steamer—"BUM VOYAGE"

## BOOKS

## THE WOMAN IN INDIAN ART

By Heins Mode. Illustrated. McGraw-Hill, 118 pp.

Reviewed by John Kenneth Galbraith

THIS is a troubling book. At first glance its worst feature seems to be the quality of its color plates. Indian painting depends for much of its appeal on the sensuousness of its pigments and the precision of its line. In many of these paintings the color is inaccurately rendered and the line is fuzzy—I would guess, without being sure, that the printing is off register. This is all the more surprising, for it was printed in East Germany. This was once and (since I'm not scoring cold war points) I assume still is, the home of some of the world's best print shops.

But after noticing the poor quality of the color, one comes to reflect on the pictures themselves. Painting was done under Moghul patronage and later, notably in the 18th century, at the various princely courts, mostly in Rajasthan and the Punjab Hills. The ones here seem to have been selected at random except for some particularity for the work of court-painter Bhandu painting of southern Rajasthan. The painting of other Rajput courts, that of Kishangarh, for example, which idealized women exquisitely, is unrepresented. Some of the paintings are inferior. Both the color plates and the black-and-white photographs of sculpture are also in random sequence without regard to time or school.

The foregoing facts diminish, however, when one considers the scholarship. This is much worse. It attributes some paintings to a particular court, some generally to Rajasthan, assigns a date to some, a century to others and no date at all to yet others. And some of the ascriptions—one calling a picture of a prince at a well a Moghul—are wrong. The captioning on the stone sculpture may be better; it's harder to make mistakes on this.

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Mr. Galbraith's book is "The Woman in Indian Art." It is a review for Book of the Week supplement.

## Best Sel

The New York

An analysis based on more than 125 bookstores. Figures in right do not necessarily represent the list.

Fiction

- 1 Love Story, Selma Lagerlof
- 2 Islands in the Sky, Hemingway
- 3 The Crystal, Stewart
- 4 Rich Man, Poor Man, Shaw
- 5 The Child From the Gorge, Shaw
- 6 God Is an Englishman, Delderfield
- 7 Great Lion of God, Shaw
- 8 QB VII, Uris
- 9 The Secret Woman, Shaw
- 10 Passenger to Frank, Christie

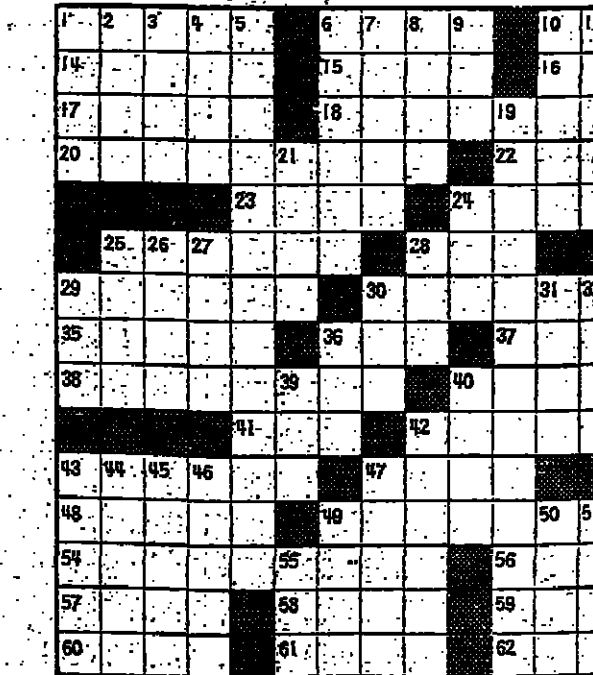
General

- 1 The Sensitive Wo, Shaw
- 2 Everything You Al, Wanted to Know A, Sex, Rubin
- 3 Inside the Third R, Shaw
- 4 Future Shock, Toffler
- 5 The Greening of A, Reich
- 6 A White House D, Shaw
- 7 Civilization, Clark
- 8 Body Language, P, Shaw
- 9 The Wall Street J, Shaw
- 10 Population, Charriere

(These figures are ending Dec. 5.)

## CROSSWORD—By F.

- |                                   |                                 |                 |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------|
| ACROSS                            | 47 Tobermory's creator          | 13 Mails        |
| 1 David or scarum                 | 48 Arden                        | 19 V.I.P.       |
| 6 Title                           | 49 Castles                      | 20 Jew          |
| 10 Rebuff                         | 54 Magnet                       | 21 —do—         |
| 14 Kind of theater                | 56 Old Greek district           | 25 Musk         |
| 15 Bath's river                   | 57 Beget                        | 26 India        |
| 16 Spanish nickname               | 58 Prefix for gram name or unit | 26 Vest         |
| 17 At last: Fr.                   | 59 Swarming, with "with"        | 27 Blood        |
| 18 Three-pointed places of a sort | 60 Pegs                         | 28 West         |
| 20 Whitney's creation             | 61 Barrymore                    | 30 Phos         |
| 22 Assign                         | 62 More protected               | 31 Pede         |
| 23 Gratify                        | DOWN                            | 32 Old          |
| 24 Guides                         | 1 This one: Lat.                | 33 Culm         |
| 25 Hedda of drama                 | 2 Florence's river              | 34 Humu         |
| 26 Turn right                     | 3 Deprived, poetical            | 35 Snake        |
| 28 Missile for Washington         | 4 Monad                         | 36 Clue         |
| 30 Kind of Angel                  | 5 Quixote                       | 42 Bigot        |
| 35 Philatelist's need             | 6 Macbeth's vision              | 44 Reles        |
| 36 Forbid                         | 7 Sidestep                      | 45 —do—         |
| 37 Whim                           | 8 Bewail                        | 46 Land         |
| 38 Misunderstands                 | 9 Photo-developer's word: Abbr. | 47 Tens         |
| 40 La Farge, for one              | 10 Punished                     | 50 Mont         |
| 41 Tennis gear                    | 11 Thread                       | 51 Star         |
| 42 Enough                         | 12 Man in a cast                | 52 Split        |
| 43 Foolishness                    |                                 | 53 Early tennis |
|                                   |                                 | 55 Unco         |





## To Better Frazier's Work

## i Wants to KO Bonavena

y Dave Anderson  
 YORK, Dec. 7 (NYT)—  
 accomplish what Joe  
 could not, Muhammad Ali  
 trying for an impressive  
 of Oscar Bonavena to  
 their scheduled 15-round  
 bout at Madison  
 Garden before a sellout  
 of 19,000.

audacity to predict that he would  
 stop Ali in 11 rounds, offending  
 Ali's reputation as boxing's true  
 prophet.

"Man puts himself on the spot  
 like that and then gets beat up,  
 it's shameful," says Ali, thinking  
 only of his opponent.

Ali is a 6-10-1 betting favorite  
 to maintain the scenario for a  
 showdown with Frazier next year.  
 Frazier ignored Ali's third-round  
 knockout of Jerry Quarry in  
 Atlanta in October, but he is ex-  
 pected to witness tonight's bout  
 on closed-circuit TV at Monticello  
 Raceway in New York.

Ali's glamour, enhanced by a  
 3 1/2-year exile because of his ap-  
 pealed draft-refusal conviction,  
 has produced a live gate of \$850,-  
 000, a one-time record for a box-  
 ing bout.

Ali's trainer, Angelo Dundee, be-  
 lieves the 28-year-old unrecog-  
 nized champion, with 24 knockouts in  
 30 bouts, will use his masterful  
 style to stab the jumping Bonavena  
 with firm left jabs and hammer  
 him with right hands.

But the Argentine's new Amer-  
 ican trainer, Gil Clancy, predicts  
 that Bonavena is powerful enough  
 to weaken Ali with severe body  
 punches. With this in mind,  
 Clancy has taken Bonavena into  
 preparing a trap. He wants Bon-  
 avena to retreat often into a  
 corner, daring Ali to follow him  
 and trade punches.

"In almost every Clay fight,"  
 Clancy says, "there's been some-  
 thing peculiar about it. Quarry's  
 cut eye, Sonny Liston sitting in his  
 corner, and the Liston knockout  
 in Lewiston. But this is one time  
 you're going to see if Clay is a  
 fighter."

Ali's stamina is suspect. In his  
 triumphant return against Quarry,  
 he was flashy and strong, but the  
 bout ended after three rounds. As  
 if, to prove his stamina, Ali  
 sparred 12 rounds last Friday, an  
 unusual workout so close to a  
 major bout. Clancy contended it  
 proved Ali has "no confidence."

As a bonus for the sellout crowd,  
 Ken Buchanan of Scotland, the  
 new world lightweight champion,  
 will be on display against Donato  
 Padman, the Canadian welter-  
 weight ruler, in a ten-round non-  
 title bout.

Former Champ Paints  
Winning Pictures

By Robert Lipsyte

YORK, Dec. 7 (NYT)—  
 curtains of the motel  
 are drawn against the  
 afternoon, but sunlight  
 from the corners of  
 the room. Two watercolor  
 paintings are propped up  
 on the bed. One of them, dat-  
 ing from the 1950s, shows Muhammad  
 Ali in triumph, with  
 the center of the  
 room. Oscar Bonavena, who  
 is on his back. There is  
 a blue and white Bon-  
 ave's eye, and blood on  
 his trunk. Above them  
 is Round 9. This is the  
 series of predictions  
 for the fight.

did you eat today? ... Eat ...  
 Tell me your name ...  
 The head and the arm and  
 the receiver slide back under  
 the covers. The door to the  
 adjoining room opens, there is  
 an explosion of noise as Jerry  
 Quarry, a man in a football game  
 on television, runs back the  
 opening kick-off for a touch-  
 down. Howard Bingham, the  
 photographer, who is promoting a  
 "closed-circuit television show  
 of the fight in Los Angeles,  
 drifts in. He looks at the stuco  
 similar to the storm clouds  
 and shakily, he says, "When  
 I left this morning he was just  
 starting it," whispers Bingham.

Ali replaces the phone and  
 sits up. There is some demul-  
 tation talk of Bonavena, how  
 tough he could be, and Ali says,  
 "I'm like a good jet pilot.  
 Thunder and lightning frighten  
 you, but I know how to go  
 under it or over it, or tell you,  
 "Fasten your seat belts, we got  
 an opening, be a little happy  
 for a minute, but we'll get  
 through, or go to Miami by  
 way of Los Angeles, or turn  
 back. You just sit there scared."

"Why should I take you nine  
 rounds to get rid of Bonavena?"  
 "I just lay back and listen  
 to the people and read the press.  
 They don't know what they're  
 talking about. They say I'm  
 favored to beat Quarry and I'll  
 walk over Bonavena, but Fra-  
 zier's too strong. Bonavena beat  
 Frazier's face to a pulp for 20  
 rounds. People just don't  
 know anything."

Mexican family lived  
 in a house. His voice  
 came by the covers. "They  
 lived on. Someone else  
 a move in. The land-  
 lives in the house with  
 out. It's lonely out there,  
 and to find someone who  
 at area.

Angelo Dundee comes in with  
 his brother, Jimmy, who has a  
 closed-circuit outlet in Cherry  
 Hill, N.J. They call an as-  
 sociate there, and hear that  
 tickets are moving slowly. An-  
 gelo shakes his head and hands  
 the phone to Ali, who says,  
 "Tell them if they come to  
 Cherry Hill, they will get a  
 thrill, seeing Bonavena take a  
 spill."

Drew (Bundini) Brown comes  
 in with the red trunk. Ali will  
 wear tonight and the fighter  
 climbs out of bed to try them  
 on. Paul Prysock, an aide-de-  
 camp, drifts in, and Ali's  
 autobiography "The Room is  
 suddenly very crowded with  
 eight men standing, and the  
 first visitor says, "I really like  
 that painting. I'll start the  
 bidding at \$200. Is that fair?"  
 Ali nods seriously. "That's  
 fair."

"Then I can buy it for \$200."  
 "Oh, no," says Ali, climbing  
 back in bed. "You can start  
 the bidding."

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Garrett Wins Coral Springs  
For First Pro Golf Victory

COZAL SPRINGS, Fla., Dec. 7 (AP)—Bill Garrett, who had never even come close to winning a pro tournament, shot a two-under-par 69 yesterday and won the \$25,000 first prize in the Coral Springs Open golf tournament.

Garrett, a 6-foot-5-inch, 30-year-old pro from Corona, Calif., posted a 72-hole total of 272, 19 under par on the Coral Springs Country Club course.

Bob Murphy, five strokes off the pace going into the final round, closed with a six-under-par 65 and took second at 273.

Lee Trevino, tied with Garrett after 54 holes, finished with a 71 for 274. He was tied with Vic Loustalot, a rookie who graduated from the Professional Golfers' Association player school only a month ago.

Garrett has been on the tour for five years, and his best previous finish was seventh in last year's Robinson Open. He had won only \$8,300 before this tournament, the next-to-last event on the pro schedule this year.

He pulled away from the struggling Trevino with a string of three birdies starting on the third hole and was not in serious danger after that.

Ickx Leaves  
Prix Committee  
In Disagreement

BRUSSELS, Dec. 7 (UPI)—Belgian racing driver Jacky Ickx has resigned from the committee of the Grand Prix Drivers' Association because he disagrees with their methods, sources close to Ickx have said.

They said Ickx sent in his resignation some time ago. He agrees with the general aims of the association, but disapproves of some of their methods and claims, they added.

Ickx does not agree with the association's demand that a race should be canceled in case of bad weather. Ickx's view is that, after organizers have gone to great expense to organize a race and thousands of people have bought entry tickets, a race should not be canceled just because it is raining hard.

Ickx argues that race cars are equipped with special tires for these circumstances.

## Smith Upsets Laver; Richey III

TOKYO, Dec. 7 (UPI)—Stan Smith of the United States tonight defeated Australian Rod Laver in the opening round of the International Lawn Tennis Federation Masters tournament after American Cliff Richey pulled out with a possible case of hepatitis.

Laver, who has won more than \$190,000 this year, lost to Smith, 6-4, 6-3, 6-4, in the six-man round-robin event, open to the leading six point scorers in the recent after American Cliff Richey pulled out with a possible case of hepatitis.

Brundage Says His Decision  
To Bar Skiers Is Irrevocable

BANGKOK, Dec. 7 (UPI)—Avery Brundage, president of the International Olympic Committee, said on his arrival here tonight that the IOC decision to bar ten Alpine skiers from the next Winter Olympics in Sapporo, Japan, "is firm and final."

Brundage, 83 years old, said the IOC is standing firm because the skiers have violated the IOC rules in having access to financial resources and that those who compete in sports for "financial reasons" are professionals.

Asked if the Olympics could be expanded to include Communist countries such as China and North Korea, he said any country prepared to join the body and observe its regulations would be welcomed.

The IOC president is here to attend the sixth Asian Games in which some 2,700 competitors from 19 countries are taking part. The games open Wednesday and close on Dec. 20.

## Bruins' Esposito Collects Third Hat Trick

BOSTON, Dec. 7 (AP)—Phil Esposito registered his third hat trick of the season and became the National Hockey League's first 20-goal scorer last night as his three goals led the Boston Bruins to a 6-3 victory over the Pittsburgh Penguins.

Esposito, seeking to regain the NHL scoring championship he won with a record-shattering 126 points in the 1968-69 season, now has 49 points on 22 goals and 27 assists in 26 games.

Dallas Smith sent Boston into a 1-0 lead with a long screen shot midway in the first period and Esposito made it 2-0 on a power play at 17:43. He scored twice more in the final period.

Blues 4, Red Wings 2  
 George Morrison and Craig Cameron scored in the second period to enable St. Louis to defeat Detroit, 4-2.

Sabres 1, North Stars 0  
 Ron Anderson scored in the second minute of play and Roger Crozier registered his first shutout.

## Cavaliers Move to 2d Triumph

CLEVELAND, Dec. 7 (AP)—The Cleveland Cavaliers snapped a 14-game losing streak last night by defeating the Buffalo Braves, 108-106, for their second victory of the year. They have lost 29—including 15 in a row at the start of the season.

Last night's triumph was an adventure. The Cavaliers had an 18-point lead in the second quarter but had to come from behind in the last minute to beat their expansion rivals.

The score was tied three times in the last three minutes before John Warren put the Cavaliers ahead to stay at 104-103 with 27 seconds remaining.

Bullets 126, Royals 118  
 Earl Monroe and Kevin Loughery combined for 55 points as Baltimore stretched its Central Division lead to five and a half games with a 126-118 victory over Cincinnati.

Lakers 131, Trail Blazers 120  
 Jerry West scored 17 of his 31 points in the fourth quarter to thwart a Portland rally as Los Angeles beat the Trail Blazers, 131-120.

## The Scoreboard

**HORSE RACING**—At New York, Gertrude, the 2-1 favorite, held on gamely in the stretch at Aqueduct to win the \$87,500 Display Handicap, after the 10th New York Thoroughbred racing season. The 4-year-old colt, ridden by Eddie Belmonte, won by seven lengths in 1:40.2. The field of seven starters to finish in the field of seven.

Up 2, slipped from Argentina, rallied from last place in the field of seven to finish third in the field of seven.

The victory was the second in a row for Elbebeck, who two weeks ago captured the Gallant Fox Handicap for his first victory in America. Purchased by his present owner, Signum Sommer for \$120,000 after finishing fourth last year in the Washington, D.C., International colt, earned \$24,350 to boost his winnings for the season to \$120,000.

**BASEBALL**—At Caracas, Colombia, Cuba won the world amateur championship with a 5-3 victory over the United States in the second game of their best-of-three playoff. Cuba had won the first game, 3-1. The teams finished the 15-inning, 66-minute round robin in a tie after the United States beat Cuba in the regular tournament game.

**TRACK AND FIELD**—At Berlin, Charlie Greene, a former University of Nebraska track star, equaled the men's best world indoor mile time of 6:3 seconds in the 20-meter dash and Elaine Rosenthal of West Germany set a mark of eight seconds for the women's 80-meter hurdles at an international meet. Ron Hill of the United States did 7.8 seconds in the men's 80-meter hurdles.

Mia Rosenthal's performance bettered the 1968 record of 8.2 seconds, held by Karin Bahar of East Germany.

**BOXING**—At Johannesburg, Scottish lightweight champion Willie Bailey was outpointed by the South African contender, Kockie Olivier, in a ten-round bout.

At Pointe-a-Pitre, Guadeloupe, Claude Thomas of Guadeloupe beat Henri Nest of France on points to win the lightweight championship of France.

**GYMNASTICS**—At Nagoya, Japan, Japan's Akiko Nakayama captured the women's overall title and Junior Burda of the Soviet Union won the women's championship on the closing day of a two-day international gymnastics contest.

Victor Klimenko of the Soviet Union and Edgardo Kessomani of Japan, each with 58.8 points, tied for second behind Nakayama who had 57.8 points. In the women's division, Olga Korbut and Tamara Laschkeva, both of the Soviet Union, tied for second with 37.50 points each, compared with Miss Burda's 35.14.

## Defeat San Diego, 17-14

Cincinnati in First  
After 5th Straight

SAN DIEGO, Dec. 7 (AP)—Cincinnati rookie Lenar Parrish sprinted 79 yards with a punt return for a touchdown yesterday as the Bengals defeated the San Diego Chargers, 17-14, and vaulted into first place in the Central Division of the American Football Conference.

The Bengals picked up their fifth consecutive National Football League victory and evened their record at 6-4, although held to zero yards passing and 138 yards total offense.

Cincinnati moved a half game ahead of Cleveland, pending the Browns' game tonight against Houston.

The alert Bengals intercepted three passes, one of them setting up a 13-yard touchdown run by Jess Phillips.

Horst Muhlman gave the Bengals a 3-0 lead with a 53-yard field goal with 6:38 left to play in the first half.

Less than two minutes later Parrish, a defensive back from Lincoln University, fielded a punt on his 21-yard line and dashed down the sidelines to give Cincinnati a 10-0 lead.

Cowboys 34, Redskins 0  
 DALLAS, Dec. 7 (NYT)—The Dallas Cowboys, supposedly headed for their last roundup three weeks ago, suddenly were back in the saddle yesterday and challenging for their first pro football championship.

Their 34-0 victory over the crippled Washington Redskins, before a crowd of 57,936 in the Cotton Bowl, was the Cowboys' third straight since their humiliating 38-0 loss to the St. Louis Cardinals in dealing the Redskins their first shutout since 1961. The Cowboys limited Sonny Jurgensen and Co. to 166 yards in total offense. The Dallas "doomsday defense" has not allowed a touchdown in the last nine quarters.

The triumph was the eighth in 13 games for pro football's most trusted team and kept the Cowboys tied with the New York Giants for second place in the Eastern Division of the National Conference, half a game behind St. Louis.

Dan Reeves and Walt Garrison each scored twice, and Mike Clark added two field goals. The Cowboys packed 27 points into the second half, after Reeves capped a 12-play 52-yard drive midway through the second quarter with a six-yard scoring sweep.

49ers 24, Falcons 20  
 SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 7 (UPI)—Two interferences called against Atlanta cornerback Rudy Redmond in the end zone set up one-yard touchdowns by Ken Willard and carried the San Francisco 49ers past the Falcons, 24-20, yesterday.

The victory kept the 49ers (8-3-1)

Giants Ready  
For Switch  
To New Jersey

NEW YORK, Dec. 7 (WP)—The New York Giants football club is ready to abandon the most famous stadium in the land, Yankee Stadium, if the state of New Jersey agrees to let it erect a sports complex two miles from the western exit of the Lincoln Tunnel.

Projected are two separate domed stadiums, seating 75,000 for football and 55,000 for baseball, and a track for year-round flat racing, with harness racing at night.

A Giants source said, "We are definitely interested ... very interested. A stadium could be built in two years."

He pointed out the window from the second floor of a building in Columbus Circle, where the Giants have their office, to the prospective stadium site in "The Meadows."

"We visited the location," he said, "and looking east we could see the Empire State Building in the background. That would be important in keeping our image as the New York Giants, a name we have had for 41 years. We would then be the Giants of Greater New York."

Clifford Goldman, acting executive director of the Hackensack Meadows Development Commission, said of the backdrop of the Manhattan skyline: "That is one of the big things we think we have going for us."

Goldman says, "There is nothing conclusive about the Giants and Yankees baseball team moving. However, I am sure they have seen the site."

The Giants say, "There is a long way to go," but explain they mean between the projection and actual execution of the plan. They say they have discussed no architectural plans but have looked at some plastic models of stadiums.

Bengals to Face  
Steelers on Film

The Cincinnati Bengals, at present leading the Central Division of the American Conference, are on exhibit this week in the National Football League's game of the week as presented by TWA and American Express.

In Paris, the Bengals can be seen trouncing the Pittsburgh Steelers at the Cinema Le Triomphe tomorrow at 12:15 and 1 p.m. In Rome, the kick-offs are today at 1 p.m. at the Hotel Shangri La Corsetti and Friday at the Savoy Hotel at 1 p.m. Admission is free.

Texas and Ohio State Share  
MacArthur Bowl as Top Team

NEW YORK, Dec. 7 (NYT)—Texas and Ohio State, each unbeaten, were named co-winners of the MacArthur Bowl yesterday as the top college football teams in the country.

The award, presented by the National Football Foundation, will be presented at the organization's 13th annual football Hall of Fame dinner tomorrow night at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel.

This is the second season in which co-champions have been named since the bowl was originated in 1959. Michigan State and Notre Dame shared the honor in 1966 following their dramatic tie game.

Japanese Runner  
Wins Marathon;  
Moore Second

FUKUOKA, Japan, Dec. 7 (Reuters)—Japanese long-distance runner Akiyo Utsami ended four years of foreign domination by winning the fifth international marathon here yesterday.

The 27-year-old graduate student, winner of the Manchester marathon last August, broke clear of the 58-man field at the three-quarter mark to win in two hours, ten minutes and 27.8 seconds. The event attracted top runners from Britain, Australia, New Zealand, the United States and the Soviet Union.

Kenneth Moore of the United States finished second, one minute behind. Yoshiaki Umetani of Japan finished third.

Gamble Signs as Coach  
Of Penn Football Team

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 7 (AP)—Harry Gamble, head football coach at Lafayette College since 1967, has been named head coach at the University of Pennsylvania.

Gamble, a former Penn assistant coach, succeeds Bob Odell, who quit last week after six years as head coach. Penn athletic director Fred Shabel said Gamble was given a five-year contract.

## ABA Results

Sunday's Games  
 Texas 128, Pittsburgh 125 (Boone 22, Leaks 24, Bricker 37, Johnson 21).  
 Florida 118, Utah 113 (Carrin 25, Jones 21; Freeman 22, Beatty 31).  
 Virginia 132, Memphis 124 (O. Scott 42, Matvey 38, Jones 25, Jones 21).  
 Carolina 94, New York 90 (Carr 24, Caldwell 22; Dove 18, Tate 16).  
 Kentucky 148, Denver 135 (East 35, Dampier 22; Simpson 20, Hammond 21).



